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THE KEYSTONE BANK.

THE STORY OF THE DEAD PRESIDENT'S DEFALCATION.

LUCAS PUTS MARSH UNDER PROMISE

To Carry on the Deception Upon the Public Until the Profits Could Overcome a Defalcation of $600,000.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The statement to Secretary Foster, by E. S. Lacey, comptroller of currency, of the facts leading up to the final closing of the Keystone National bank, and the appointment of a receiver therefor, was made public today.

Mr. Lacey says the first information received by him in reference to the Lucas defalcation was contained in a communication received January 26th, from Bank Examiner Drew.

The comptroller quotes Drew's communication, and says:

WHAT DREW REPORTED.

"It will be noticed that the bank examiner, in the communication above quoted, states that the indebtedness of the Lucas estate had been heretofore concealed, amounting to $600,000, and that the amount thereof had been verified by an examination subsequently made by the bank examiner. It is also to be observed that, so far as the letter shows, this confession was made by President Marsh on the 9th of January of his own volition, and that he was said to have been at first ignorantly led into irregular transactions by the late President Lucas, whose protege he was, and to whom he was under very great obligations, and that Lucas had, on his deathbed, exacted a promise from Marsh to continue the deception until the missing sum could be made good from the results of Lucas's enterprises.

"It is further to be noted from the statement made that no evidence appeared that Marsh had profited in the least by these irregularities, and that he had, since the disclosure, faithfully and earnestly co-operated in all efforts to assist the bank to secure the property to make good the indebtedness, and that his intimate knowledge of matters connected with the affair was almost indispensable.

"It is also to be observed that the letter states that the directors of the bank, the seven members of the clearing house committee, counsel on either side (one of whom was United States attorney for Philadelphia), and the bank examiner himself, were the only persons who had a knowedge of the indebtedness of the Lucas estate, and of the conveyance of the property, which, so far as the report shows, made good the sum abstracted.

"It is also to be observed that, in Drew's opinion, and presumably upon consultation with the gentlemen named, and upon their advice, it was important that no publicity be given to the affair until the bank should be fully rehabilitated."

A GRAVE PROBLEM.

Upon receipt of this report the comptroller was confronted with a grave responsibility. The entire country had but recently passed through a crisis caused by a severe monetary stringency, which made absolutely necessary the issuing of clearing house certificates in three of the great seaboard cities. The uneasiness caused by this situation had been greatly aggravated in Philadelphia by reason of the failure of several large private and state banking houses, and by the run which had been made upon the Keystone National bank in December, under the effects of which it was still suffering.

It is also true that the Keystone National bank had passed through the severe crisis in December, and been able to weather the storm, with $600,000 less assets, than it had when this report reached the comptroller.

It is evident that the comptroller could not, at this time, lawfully have closed the bank, nor could he have even levied an assessment to make good the impairment of the capital, as none existed, according to this report. The danger then was for a time past, and the comptroller decided to await the arrival of Mr. Drew on the 27th of January, the day following the receipt of this communication, when full consideration of the situation in Philadelphia was entered upon and exhaustively discussed.

The comptroller says that after the consultation with Drew he did not close the bank, for the reason that he had no lawful authority to do so upon the facts submitted, and for the further reason that he was advised by the bank examiner that the capital of the bank was unimpaired; that the creditors were, therefore, fully protected, and that a prompt effort would be made to replenish the cash by deposits of $300,000, to be made by the leading directors and stockholders, which should place it in funds until its own assets became available.

THE BANK GOING TO PIECES.

The comptroller quotes a telegram of January 30th, and two letters, of February 16th and 28th, from Drew, and then says:

"The next communication referring to this matter seems to have been the final and formal report, as developed by the examination, which had been in process continuously since the communication of January 24th. This was dated February 28th, and reached me on March 2d.

"Having duly considered all the items stated in this report, it became apparent that an impairment of capital existed to the extent of at least $250,000, whereupon, under date of March 7th, I levied an assessment of $250,000 upon the association to make good the impairment of capital to that amount, under provisions of section 5205 of the revised statutes of the United States."

The comptroller says the assessment was levied under the positive promise made by the committee consisting of Haynes, Hughey and Marsh, who visited him, that the amount would be paid within a week. Not having been advised that the amount had been paid according to the agreement, he wrote Drew on March 13th, asking what had been done in the matter. In response Drew informed him that the matter had been laid before the board, but the board had not inaugurated any measures to obtain it, and no portion had been paid in, and said:

"Although the old board of eleven members was re-elected in January last, several of them have failed designedly to qualify, or have tendered their resignations. Among them were Dr. D. P. S. Nichols, who I had hoped would accept, for the time being at least, the vice presidency, and who is president of the Central Trust Company, with quarters in the same room with the bank, and Charles McFadden, who rendered much assistance to the bank in the run of last December, are the most important. Nichols owns 250 shares of stock in the bank, and McFadden 700 shares. While they decline to continue as directors, they express full concurrence in the expediency of the assessment, and will readily pay their proportion when, as they say, the other large stockholders will pay theirs. These declinations further to serve as directors on their part, as well as the apparent disposition of others who remain in the board, with the exception of Mr. Hayes, who owns 991 shares of stock of the bank, to put the entire labor and responsibility of the resuscitation of the bank on the president, render united and zealous co-operation on their part, at least for the present, out of the question. I have earnestly endeavored to supply the vacancies in the board with other and desirable men, but, under the circumstances, few such are available. I am greatly disappointed in finding so little active support given by the directors in the effort to rehabilitate the bank, and at times am fearful that the continual strain under which the president unavoidably labors may result in the sudden and hopeless breaking down of his physical energies. He seems well, however. If you can make such orders upon the directors of the bank as will compel an earnest and effective co-operation on their part, I shall be glad to enforce them."

THE BANK CLOSED.

The comptroller says this communication reached him on the 16th of March, and three days later he telegraphed Drew to close the bank.

WHERE WANAMAKER COMES IN.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—"The bank was closed on the night of the 19th of March and did not reopen for business. The order to close it was given after the interview with Marsh, at my house, on the evening of March 19th, last. He at that time informed me of the fact that certificates, representing about 2,500 shares of stock in the Keystone National bank, had been improperly delivered to John Wanamaker during the lifetime of John C. Lucas, and that negotiations for the surrender and cancellation of the same had failed, for the reason that Wanamaker claimed to hold them as a pledge for the payment of a certain sum of money due him from the estate of John C. Lucas, and he declined to surrender the stock until the debt was paid.

"Upon learning these facts from Marsh I immediately determined to close the bank, but did not so inform Marsh. I asked him to go to the residence of Wanamaker, and tell him that I had been informed as to the existence of this stock, and then to return to my house. My purpose in this was to secure time enough to inform the department of justice and give opportunity for Marsh's arrest before he left the city, in case that course was deemed advisable.

"As soon as Marsh left my house, I called at the residence of the attorney general, but learned he was not in the city. I then laid the facts before the solicitor general, and discussed with him the entire situation. The solicitor general did not deem it necessary to arrest Marsh at that time, believing that a man who had voluntarily confessed as to the Lucas defalcation, and had made a journey from Philadelphia to Washington to inform the comptroller as to these irregular issues of certificates of stock, was not likely to fly for the purpose of avoiding arrest which he had thus invited. On returning to my house from this conference with the solicitor general I found Marsh awaiting me, and soon after he left for Philadelphia."

The comptroller then explains the delay in appointing the receiver, saying that the bank was in the hands of an examiner, who was practically an acting receiver, and that it was necessary to take time to find a proper man for receiver. The comptroller has been criticised for three things:

1. For allowing Marsh to remain in office after his confession, and not causing his arrest.
2. For delay in closing the bank.
3. For delay in appointing the receiver.

"As to the first matter complained of, I have this to say, that I am nowhere charged with any responsibility in connection with criminal prosecutions, and the bank examiner is held to have done his duty so soon as he lays before the United States attorney any facts involving crime which may come to his knowledge in the discharge of his duties. Every bank examiner is instructed and expected to do this. And I could not avoid the conclusion that Drew had discharged this duty after reading his letter of January 24th, in which he says that he was assisted in securing a settlement with the Lucas estate by Hon. John R. Read, United States district attorney, whom he had employed to aid him in the transaction. I had the right to suppose that from that time on to the final arrest that the United States district attorney was fully informed as to Marsh's conduct. In this letter, and in an interview which followed on January 27th, I was led to believe that not only the United States district attorney, but also the clearing house committee, were conversant with all the facts, and that these gentlemen, together with the directors of the bank (who were really the responsible parties) and the examiner, were all of the opinion that Marsh had made a voluntary confession as to the funds abstracted by Lucas; that he had not profited by the defalcation in any way; that he was genuinely repentant; that he was the only one living who could substantiate any claim for the lost funds, and that his services were almost indispensable to complete a solution of the difficulties which surrounded the bank. During the time he remained president, the examiner was daily at the bank, his assistant was acting as chief bookkeeper, one of the most capable directors had an office in the same room, and others of the board were expected to look closely after the management."

THE QUESTION OF DUTY.

2. For delay in closing the bank.

"In regard to this matter I desire to say that the comptroller can only act in accordance with the law, as the Keystone National bank had never had its franchise declared forfeited, nor had judgment been rendered against it, nor committed any other act of insolvency. The comptroller could not proceed under the section governing this case unless he became satisfied of its insolvency. As the report of Examiner Drew, under date of January 24th, shows that the capital of the bank was not in any degree impaired, the comptroller certainly had no lawful right to close it at that time.

"As the statement of February 16th, forwarded by Examiner Drew, exhibits an impairment of only $125,466, leaving an excess of $374,533 in assets, after all liabilities were provided for, it certainly would not have been justifiable for the comptroller to certify to its insolvency and close it up when no act of insolvency had been committed. This brings us down to the report of February 28th, which reached the comptroller March 2, 1891.

"The bank was closed on the evening of the 19th of March, so that the longest possible delay of which the complaint can be made by any right-minded person conversant with the law and the facts, is reduced to sixteen full days, or fourteen business days.

"Discretion is given to an executive officer, as it is to a judicial officer, and he can only be censured when he fails to faithfully and conscientiously weigh the facts presented, and in good faith do that which, all things considered, will, in his opinion, end in promoting the welfare of those whose interests are involved. The comp-

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THE SHIP ON FIRE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

THE COTTON BECOMES IGNIGHTED.

A Lady Passenger Makes the Discovery—The Servia Comes to the Relief of the Beleaguered Vessel.

QUEENSTOWN, June 14.—The Cunard line steamer Servia, Captain Dutton, which left New York June 6th, arrived here today. The captain reports that at midnight on Thursday last he sighted the Inman line steamer, City of Richmond, Captain Redford, from New York June 3d, bound for this port and Liverpool. The latter vessel was flying signals of distress, and the Servia bore down to her to offer assistance. The Captain of the City of Richmond reported that his cargo was on fire, and the Servia stood by and steamed slowly by the side of the City of Richmond until the Brow head was sighted. Captain Redford reported that Tuesday at midnight a lady cabin passenger, upon getting out of her berth, noticed that the floor of the stateroom was very hot. She immediately gave the alarm to the engineers, who communicated with the captain, and an examination was quickly made. This resulted in the discovery that smoke was issuing from the fore hold, and the smell indicated that the cotton in the hold was on fire. Steam and water were promptly injected into the hold, and it was supposed for a time that the fire had been extinguished. At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, however, three bales of cotton were found on fire, and were taken from the hold and thrown overboard. In the meantime the British steamer Counselor, Captain Jones, of the Harrison line, bound from New Orleans for Liverpool, had appeared on the scene, and on learning of the condition of affairs, stood by the City of Richmond until the Servia came up. It is believed that the fire was completely subdued before the City of Richmond reached Queenstown. The vessel proceeded for Liverpool, and appeared to be all right.

The following additional particulars of the fire on board the City of Richmond have been received: The vessel carried 2,000 bales of cotton. The lady who gave the alarm upon awakening found her stateroom full of smoke, and at once aroused the occupants of the adjoining staterooms. In less than three minutes all the passengers, including those in the steerage, were on deck. Most of them hurriedly left their berths and rushed on deck attired in little but their sleeping garments. Strenuous efforts were made by the crew to reach the fire. Upon opening the hatchway adjoining the spot from which the smoke was issuing, it was ascertained that a portion of the cotton was on fire.

Large volumes of water were poured down upon the burning mass, but with small effect. Until the steam fire annihilators were used, no dimiuition of the fire was visible. While the captain and engineers were trying to get the fire under control, another scene presented itself on deck under the eyes of the anxious but well-behaved crowd of passengers. Provisions of all sorts were being carried by the steward to the ship's boat in view of a possible necessity of abandoning the vessel. In this work many of the male passengers assisted. Throughout the period of alarm a gale was blowing, and the ship rolled heavily. During the dark hours of suspense the mass of the passengers were perfectly calm, most of them making preparations to leave the ship. Up till daylight on Wednesday, the extent of the fire was not known, so dense was the smoke enveloping the deck. The sea, too, became so heavy that it would have been almost impossible for the passengers and crew to put off in the boats if such a course had been deemed necessary. Soon after daylight, however, the captain was able to assure the people that there was no immediate danger. But although the fire had been checked, it remained smouldering in the mass of cotton, and might break into a flame at any moment. It was impossible to discover the extent of the fire, owing to the fact that every apartment in the vicinity of the hold had to be closed, in order to prevent the flames being fanned by the gale. The stewards continued their preparations to abandon the ship, and had 2,000 pounds of beef cooked for the boats. Other stores were also made ready, and moved away from the vicinity of the fire. Hopes of relief came at 8 o'clock in the morning, when a sail was sighted ahead. Signals of distress were quickly hoisted, and rockets fired, but for two hours no response was elicited. Then the steamer ahead was seen to slow up, and go at half speed, evidently with the intention of waiting for the City of Richmond. This vessel was the Counselor, and, after the interchange of signals, she agreed to remain alongside the distressed steamer. The extreme danger of the situation was thus averted, and visible relief was written on the faces of all on board. A sad incident occurred at the moment the Counselor came alongside of the City of Richmond, the captain of the former vessel suddenly falling dead on the deck of his vessel. The chief officer of the Counselor upon the death of his superior officer, took command of the ship and continued to communicate with the City of Richmond. Throughout Wednesday the crew of the latter vessel continued to pour water and steam upon the burning cotton. In the evening an attempt was made to reach the hold for the purpose of discovering, if possible, the extent of the fire. Four smouldering bales were taken out of the hold, when it was found imperative to shut up everything in order to exclude the air. All day Thursday the situation continued much the same. There were occasional outbursts of dense smoke from the hold, but no flames were visible. There was a heavy sea running all day. During the day the North German Lloyd's steamer, Aller, passed and exchanged signals. Her captain apparently felt that the position of the City of Richmond was secure with the Counselor as a convoy, and that it was unnecessary for him to stop and offer further assistance. Toward midnight the Servia bore down toward the two vessels and agreed to stay by the City of Richmond. The Servia then went ahead at full speed, leaving the Counselor astern. Friday the fire in the cotton appeared to shift from time to time to different parts of the hold, but seemed to be lessening in intensity. In the afternoon of that day the Inman line steamer, City of Paris, was sighted, and shortly afterward she bore down toward the City of Richmond and the Servia. When near the latter vessels the captain of the City of Paris put off in a boat and boarded the Servia, where he was joined by the captain of the City of Richmond. The three captains held a conference, and it was agreed that the City of Paris should proceed on her way to New York, and that the Servia should remain in company with the City of Richmond. Saturday no smoke was visible, and it was supposed that the fire was out.

A number of cabin passengers were forced to abandon their cabins in consequence of the fire, and had not changed their clothes for the last four days. Many were compelled to get what sleep they could reclining in the steamer chairs.

The origin of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. The Kendall Theatrical Company and Actor Dacre landed at Queenstown. The passengers were unanimous in praising the conduct of the captain, officers and men of the City of Richmond.

A Philadelphia Flame.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—This morning a fire broke out in the main building of the Philadelphia Abattoir Company, Thirtieth and Arch streets. The structure, together with two refrigerating houses, containing valuable machinery, 1,000 carcasses of dressed beef, and 10,000 green hides, was consumed. By hard work the firemen prevented the fire from spreading beyond the three burned buildings, and many cattle in adjacent sheds were saved.

TRAGEDY AT SEA.

Two Men in a Little Sailboat the Principals.

FORT MONROE, Va., June 14.—[Special.]—Colonel Peter C. Hains, of the engineer corps, and Mr. Hannegan, arrived from Washington this morning. After breakfast they drove to Hampton, and called on Coroner Phillips, and requested him to hold an inquest today. The jury assembled in the courthouse shortly after noon. Colonel Charles Bird, a quartermaster, who occupies a cottage adjoining the lighthouse, in front of which the shooting occurred, was sworn, and testified substantially as follows:

"Last Friday about 6:40 o'clock p. m. I saw two men out in a sailboat in front of my house. One man was sculling, the other rowing. A storm was coming up. I watched the men, heard two shots and saw two puffs of smoke. The man near the mast fell over and then rose up. I heard voices, but could not tell what was said. He then fell back into the boat, and I saw him no more. The boat drifted out a short distance. The boat was then sailed into shore. Soon after I saw young Hains. Don't know that it was him in the boat. The man shot was the one rowing. I did not see him rise until after the shots were fired. The boat was an ordinary canoe. The boat was about 150 feet from the shore. I cannot tell whether any effort was made by the man rowing to raise the oar to strike the man sculling. I was watching the boat three or four minutes before the shots were fired, and was anxious to see if it would get in out of the storm that was rising. The sails were up, but were slack, it being then calm, the storm not having commenced."

Commander Robley D. Evans, who resides just east of the lighthouse, deposed as follows:

"About 6:30 o'clock p. m. last Friday I was in a boat with my son. I saw a black storm coming on, and saw a small boat near the first jetty. Two men were in the boat. My son said they were Hains and Hennegrn. Hains was standing in the stern of the boat watching the squall. Hennegan was pulling the port oar. Hains unshipped the rudder and went to sculling; I heard their voices. I heard the conversation in respect to getting out of the squall. One said: 'I don't care if we get inside.' They were about 100 feet from me. Hains then turned and fired two shots at Hannegan in quick succession. He then resumed his sculling. Hannegan then fell slowly back into the boat. It seemed as though he pulled one or two strokes after he was shot. Hannegan raised himself up with his arm on the gunwale of the boat, and called 'Help, help, on shore there; this man has shot and killed me.' He held on a moment, then slowly fell back into the boat. I thought at first that they were playing some prank. My son, who had gone on shore, came running to me and said that Hains had shot Hannegan. Hains sculled the boat out some 200 yards, then shipped his rudder and took down his jib. He then got down in the boat. I told my son they were the coolest men in a storm I ever saw. The wind then began to blow. It also began to rain, and I walked to my house. Hains then put his helm down and ran his boat on shore. My son said: 'Here comes Hannegan.' A moment later he said, 'No, it is Hains.' Hains then walked to the hotel. The body was afterwards taken to the hospital. I knew Hannegan, but was not well acquainted with him. I recognize the corpse before the jury as that of Ned Hannegan. I was about 100 feet from the boat when the shooting took place. Hannegan was pulling the boat, with both hands on the oar, when shot. I did not hear any dispute and know of no trouble between them.

John Gray swore: "About 6:30 or 7 o'clock we were tying up our barge. Saw a sailboat coming. When the boat was about 150 yards from us two shots were fired. The man shot said: 'Bring a small boat. I am shot.' The ebb tide swept the boat out. Two men were in the boat. One man stood in the stern sculling. The other was in the center rowing. They were about 150 feet from shore, a little east of lighthouse wharf. My mate was with me by my side. I thought the men in the boat were fooling.

Sinclair Smith, colored, swore: "I was in an rowboat; saw a man sitting down raise an oar to strike a man standing with the oar; saw no one rowing. One man picked up the oar out of the boat and struck the other one, who was standing. After being struck, the man standing fired two shots. I have talked with no one on the subject since the shooting. I am sure the man standing was struck with the oar."

Dr. Peake: "Have made an examination of the body of Hannegan. I saw evidence of the gunshot wound on the outside. Opened the body, found the ball had passed into the heart and was necessarily fatal. Found another gunshot wound near the bend of the right elbow. This was not a fatal one. The wound that produced death was in the heart. I have examined the body of the accused. I looked him all over carefully, and found no bruises, not even a scratch."

The verdict said that Edward A. Hannegan came to his death by a gunshot wound, and that the fatal shot was fired by Thornton J. Hains, who was in the boat at the time. Mr. Hannegan carried the remains of his son to Washington tonight.

THE CROP BULLETIN

Showing the Condition of the Crops in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 14—[Special.]—The weekly weather crop bulletin for the week ending Friday, June 12th, says the reports of correspondents of the weekly weather crop bulletin, issued by the North Carolina experiment station, and the state and weather service for the week ending Friday, June 12, 1891, shows that the early part of the week was decidedly below the average in temperature, with rains, cloudy weather and east to northeast winds. The latter part of the week was much warmer, but with a deficiency of sunshine and showers nearly every day. These conditions have not caused much improvement in the crop prospect; farmers had so little time between rains to work crops that all are over-run with grass in many places. Wheat is being harvested, and this crop, at least, though affected by rust in places, is reported in good condition. A good average yield is expected. Cotton is in poor condition, and has not all been chopped yet, and in many places grass is higher than the cotton. The plants are generally small.

A very favorable condition with a late fall would probably not bring cotton up to the average yield. Tobacco is in excellent shape, and the reports that the acreage had been considerably increased are confirmed. Bugs are damaging the potato crop in the eastern district. The crop is being marketed. The weather conditions have been nearly the same in all districts. The rainfall was badly distributed. At Wilmington a severe thunderstorm occurred on the 8th, with a heavy downpour of rain. At Bat Cave a severe hailstorm occurred last week, with hailstones reported three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The season is characterized by the unusual amount of hail which has fallen so far.

Death of Chancellor Key.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 14—[Special.]—S. A. Key, chancellor of this judicial district, died here at 3 o'clock today. Judge Key was in his fifty-second year. He had been sick for several years with chronic diarrhœa and other ailments. He was a brother of United States Judge D. M. Key, postmaster general under Hayes, who lives here. The funeral will occur here tomorrow.

A Strike in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Fifteen hundred architectural iron workers will strike tomorrow morning.

MISS ANNA'S SHAME

DRIVES HER INTO THE COMMISSION OF SUICIDE.

A STARTLING SENSATION IN HEPHZIBAH.

A Young School Girl Ruined by Her Own Cousin—The Girl's Sensational Suicide on a Moving Train—The Inquest.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—Miss Anna Bugg, the beautiful eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. Sam Bugg, a resident of this county, who lives near Hephzibah, killed herself on the outgoing Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville train this morning.

It was a case of suicide.

The trouble that led Miss Bugg to do the rash act was because she had been ruined, and her plighted lover had failed to right the wrong.

THE CAUSE OF THE SUICIDE.

Miss Bugg would have graduated with high honors from the Hephzibah High school this week. There had been talk about her condition in the neighborhood for about a month, and it having become generally known, Dr. Tarver, of Hephzibah, Thursday night, told Professor C. H. S. Jackson, Miss Bugg's schoolteacher, that both the young lady and Mr. Clarence Rhoades had made application to him to practice abortion upon her.

Dr. Tarver, of course, refused to perform such a criminal operation. Friday morning Professor Jackson had a conversation with Miss Anna alone, and he told her that he was aware of her condition. She at first refused to admit her shame, but finally broke down and with tears in her eyes confessed all. Professor Jackson them implored Miss Anna to go home and tell her father and mother of her condition. She agreed to do so, and went home, but not one word of her disgrace did she breathe to her parents. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Bugg had the slightest suspicion that anything was wrong with their daughter. Professor Jackson yesterday acquainted Mr. Bugg and his brother with the facts. The old man said today that the sad tidings fell upon his ears with a severer shock than if he had been struck by lightning. He could hardly believe that his daughter, who was the shining light of his heart, could have erred in such a way; the girl who was his pride and joy, her mother's love.

THE GIRL IN AUGUSTA.

Miss Anna came to Augusta yesterday before her father had learned of her shame. She spent the day with her brother in this city, and was to have returned home last night, but decided to remain over until this morning. It is said she came here yesterday to meet the man who had robbed her of her virtue, and to marry him, but the wedding did not occur.

Miss Bugg left Augusta early this morning for home. She bought a ticket to Hephzibah, which is two miles west of her father's place. Conductor McNair stopped the train in front of the young lady's house, to let her off. When the train stopped she told the conductor to go on, she would not get off, but go on to Gibson and visit her relatives. The train started off, and Miss Bugg paid $1.20, her fare from there to Gibson. Miss Anna was noticed crying bitterly when the train passed her home. Her father met the train last night and again this morning, and was disappointed at not seeing his daughter. Miss Anna saw her father waiting for her, but she hid from his view, drawing down the shades.

THE SCENE ON THE TRAIN.

When the train was rolling between Hephzibah and Blythe, Miss Anna commenced having convulsions, and was taken violently ill. When the train reached Blythe, Dr. Burwick was sent for. He tried to administer restoratives, but Miss Anna would not take anything, and she died four miles beyond, just as the train had rolled out of Richmond into Burke county and nearer Keysville. At Keysville, the remains of the young lady were taken off the train and carried into the home of a citizen of that town.

As soon as Dr. Burwick saw Miss Anna, he said she had been poisoned by arsenic. Nobody saw the young lady swallow the deadly drug, but the supposition is that she took it at the depot before she left Augusta. Magistrate J. E. Carswell, of Keysville, acting coroner, held an inquest over the body this afternoon. Messrs. E. B. Brinson and F. W. Rivers, of Augusta, Train Hand Futrell, and C. E. Brittain, the news butcher on the train, all told about Miss Anna having convulsions, but none of them saw her take the arsenic.

Mrs. Burch, who got on the train at Adams, five miles from Augusta, testified that she had known Miss Anna for twelve years. She noticed Miss Anna looked pale, and thought of asking her if she had been sick. Mrs. Burch said her son remarked to her that Miss Anna was quite thirsty, as she had drank two or three glasses of water. Miss Anna leaned over on Mrs. Burch's shoulder, but did not say anything, but suddenly commenced to move strangely. Mrs. Burch said she remarked that she thought Miss Anna was affected with a spasm. Mrs. Burch asked Miss Anna what was the matter. She answered: "Nothing; I will be all right directly." She then fell over and off her seat.

THE FATHER'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Bugg was next sworn. He testified that his belief was that the girl had killed herself, as her character was ruined, and said: "I understand that she did this to end her life. I knew nothing of her troubles until told of them by Professor Jackson."

Professor Jackson told the jury what Dr. Tarver had told him about Miss Anna, and the advice he gave her. At the same time expressed his sincerest sympathy for her, and asked her not to blame him for speaking to her as he had.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. Burwick testified that Miss Anna died from taking arsenic. That was his positive opinion. He said she showed every symptom of arsenic poison by her shuddering, constriction of the gums, sharp pains through her limbs like electric shocks, and also by her wearing a meaningless smile, the startings of some of her muscles, and the pupils of her eyes becoming dilated. The doctor says she suffered tetanic convulsions, and all her volunteer muscles suffered paroxysms. He says further evidence that arsenic produced her death was that her limbs were extended, her head bent backwards, her body arched and rigid, the abdominal muscles hard, her countenance a ghastly grin, her hands clenched and her toes and feet incurvated. The doctor says all the above effects are only produced by arsenic.

No post-mortem examination was held, and the jury was satisfied with Dr. Burwick's opinion, and rendered their verdict that death was caused from arsenic poisoning.

THE RETURN HOME.

The body was carried from Keysville to Mr. Bugg's home on the evening train. It was a sad scene to witness. It was twilight when the train reached the home. In the doorway sat the heartbleeding mother, crying bitterly, watching for the funeral train, and around her were clustered her children, sisters and brothers of the poor dead girl, whose faces were buried in their hands and bathed in tears of sorrow. Their shrieks were saddening to the hearts of those that bore and followed the bier into the home from which sunshine and happiness had departed, and darkness and grief had entered.

Mr. Bugg said that Clarence Rhoades, a young man about twenty-seven years old, who lives near Hephzibah, and who was Miss Anna's third cousin, was the destroyer of his daughter. He said Mr. Rhoades frequently visited his daughter, and paid her considerable attention, and often carried her buggy riding. Mr. Rhoades lived between Mr. Bugg's home and Hephzibah, and the father and others say he would frequently accompany her to and from school.

Miss Anna was a bright and intelligent young lady, and her father said she was so promising that it was his ambition to give her a fine education, and he had worked hard to have her complete her studies, and it affected him deeply to think that just as she had completed her education her downfall and death should have occurred.

SAM SMALL COMING BACK TO ATLANTA

He Will Make the Gate City His Home for the Future.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—[Special.]—Rev. Sam Small preached three times to a large congregation in this city today.

He has not been deposed, as falsely reported from Denver. He was simply discontinued, as he desired to be.

He intends making his home again in Atlanta.

SIXTY PEOPLE KILLED.

The Terrible Accident to a Sunday Excursion Train.

BERNE, June 14.—A most horrible accident occurred on the Moenchen, Stein and Bale railway today through the collapse of the bridge beneath a heavily loaded excursion train. The train was crowded with people on the way to attend a musical fete. Sixty persons were killed outright, and hundreds injured. Two engines and the first car plunged into the river. All the passengers in the cars were drowned. Two cars remained suspended from the bridge. All the trainmen were killed. Thirteen cars were saved.

THE NEW PREMIER

Who Is to Attempt to Direct the Destinies of Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 14.—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, premier-elect, spent several hours at his office in the senate chamber today. He is making progress in his task of forming a ministry, and will likely be able to announce it when the house meets on Tuesday. That being accomplished, the government will be carried on on the old lines until after the session, when the reconstruction takes place. As far as can be learned, among the colleagues of Sir John Macdonald who have been invited to join in Abbott's ministry, are Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Thompson, Hon. George E. Forster and Hon. McKenzie Bowell have accepted. If any trouble occurs it will come from Hon. J. A. Chaplan who asserts that he regards Sir John Thompson as best qualified, under the circumstances, for the premiership. Abbott has cabled to London, ordering his broker to sell all his stock in the Canadian Pacific railway, and President Vanhorne has also received Abbott's resignation as director of the company. Sir John Thompson, was, it is understood, asked by the governor general to form a ministry, but declined, owing to the opposition of two of his French colleagues, and the ultra Protestants of Ontario.

THE LAUNDRESSES MARCH.

Eighty Thousand Washerwomen in a Procession.

LONDON, June 14.—The laundresses of London, supported by numerous trade societies, aggregating 80,000 persons, held a demonstration in Hyde park today. They marched to the music of bands, many of them carrying banners, and presented a curious spectacle, the bright colors of the women's dresses contrasting strongly with the dark mass of the men in the procession.

John Burns and all the labor leaders spoke in favor of a work day of eight hours, and Louise Michel talked to the crowd from a socialist platform. A resolution was carried to the effect that the laundresses should be assisted to secure the benefits of the factory act. It was rumored at the meeting that a tramway strike was imminent. Active agitation and organization are being carried out. Omnibuses have resumed running.

THREE TENANTS BURNED TO DEATH

The Misfortune of a Family on the Fifth Floor.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A tenement house fire in upper Third avenue early this morning resulted in the death of three members of one family, tenants of the fifth or top floor, Philip Brady, aged fifty-five years; Catharine Brady, his wife, aged forty years; Philip Brady, Jr., his thirteen-year-old son.

Committed to Jail.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 14.—The courtroom and all the approaches thereto, the hall, balcony and courtyard, were densely crowded yesterday evening with eager spectators interested in the hearing before Judge Mitchell, on the petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Garcia and Rodriquez, committed for murder. The hearing lasted nearly six hours, during which time every man in the city anxiously awaited the result. After an argument by the counsel, the prisoners were remanded for trial, Judge Mitchell saying that all the circumstances were sufficient, until denied, to warrant their committal. Everybody is satisfied, although the jail is nightly guarded by four watchmen.

A Chinaman Cut to Pieces.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—A letter received at the Chinese consulate yesterday says the Chinese Ah Quong Tia, having been acquitted of the charge of murdering Poker Tom, the Piute Indian, at Bridgeport, Cal., was dragged from the courtroom and turned over to the Indians, by whom he was cut to pieces. The Chinese consul here will bring the matter to the attention of the Washington government.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Cincinnati—

Cincinnati..........0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2—6
Columbus...........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Columbus, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Columbus, 8. Batteries—Dwyer and Carney; Gastright and Donohue.

At Louisville—

Louisville............0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3
St. Louis.............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Louisville, 7; St. Louis, 3. Errors—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Fitzgerald and Weaver; Stivetts and Boyle.

At Philadelphia—

Athletics..............3 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 0—9
Baltimore.............1 0 0 0 8 0 0 3 *—12

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Athletics, 16. Errors—Baltimore, 5; Athletics, 5. Batteries—Callihan, Weyhing and McKeough; Cunningham and Townsend.

The Italian Earthquakes.

ROME, June 14.—Earth tremors, sometimes of terrifying violence, continue in the Verona district, threatening complete the destruction of the town.

Drowned in the River.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—A barge conveying 500 convicts to Siberia sank in the Volga at Nijni Novgorod. Many convicts were drowned.

SUNDAY IN ATHENS.

CHURCH BUILDINGS OF CREDITABLE DESIGNS.

The Many Christain Graces of a Noble People—The Great Work of a Zealous Ministry.

ATHENS, Ga., June 14.—[Special Correspondent Constitution.]—A holy day of rest. The material forces of a busy city bow to the command of a God of infinite mercy, and all classes and all trades join in singing praises and giving sympathy to the great cause of Christianity.

This has been to me a day of delightful rest and soulful inspiration. It has been made more pleasant by reason of the fact that I have had an opportunity of seeing the Christian side of a people whom I had already learned to love on all other sides. My admiration of them has been intensified and my interest in their future has been deepened, for the reason that I have seen spiritual forces at work that show up in happy accord with the great strides that this city is making in the encouraging work of material development. This is as it should be. No town can afford to go forward in any one direction alone. Every character of development should be encouraged, for the reason that all are dependent one upon the other. A city, in order to reap the best success, must move forward, materially, intellectually, morally and spiritually, and the man whose enthusiasm in any one of these pre-requisite features to substantial upbuilding, causes him to underestimate the importance of the others, is pursuing a course that will eventually lessen the importance of the very cause that he espouses. It is necessary to build up a healthy Christian sentiment in every community, but this can best be done by all the friends of Christianity encouraging the co-important work of moral, intellectual and material development. No man can be controlled by the higher Christian impulses who witholds his sympathy from these other forces detailed above. No man, I believe, can receive the commendation, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," from the master he professes to serve, who is not in active and enthusiastic accord with the work of material development. This sentiment seems to be distinctively appreciated by the good people of Athens, who are pulling together with a unanimity of action that is refreshing to every developer in the country. The one controlling idea in this city of excellences, is the good of Athens. Nothing can stand in the way of such concordance. Nothing can interrupt the progress of such a community. Athens is as certain to be one of the prominent cities of the south as good deeds show the presence of noble purposes, and when I urge the homeseeker and capitalist to make investments here I am controlled only by a sincere desire to point out the best way.

The churches of Athens are noted for their handsome exteriors, and beautiful and comfortable interior arrangements. All indicate the presence of a consecrated citizenry, and all rise as living evidences of the progress and hope of the Christian religion in this city of splendid worth.

The Presbyterian church is a splendid structure, with a marble pulpit, handsome furniture and elegant upholstery. It is built upon an attractive site, and has a beautiful parsonage adjoining. It has a seating capacity of 1,200, and a membership of 300. The building was erected at a cost of $20,000, and is built of stone and brick. Dr. C. W. Lane, the pastor, is one of the leading divines in the south, and an acknowledged leader among his denomination. This church has a Sunday school membership of 150, under the charge of Superintendent W. M. Rowland, a prominent cotton merchant.

The First Methodist church is one of the largest and handsomest buildings in the city, built of stone and brick, whose seating capacity is 1,200. The membership of the church is 500. It is elegantly furnished, and was erected at a cost of $20,000. The membership also own an attractive parsonage. Dr. Kendall, the pastor in charge, is an eloquent and profound preacher, whose reputation is well established. The Sunday school of the First Methodist has a membership of 200. Judge Y. L. G. Harris, the well-equipped president of the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, is superintendent.

The Second street Methodist church is a neat and comfortable frame building, erected at a cost of $2,500. It has a growing membership, and is presided over by Rev. J. S. Bryan, who is not only a man of learning, but is thoroughly consecrated to religious work. The Oconee street Sunday school, under the efficient management of Rev. Shackelford, has an attendance of 100.

The First Baptist church is a very attractive building of stone and brick, erected at a cost of $15,000, and having a seating capacity of 800. It has a membership of 300, which, under the able charge of Dr. Gwaltney, the former cultivated president of Shorter college, is continually growing. The Sunday school, under the superintendency of Professor William Rutherford, of the university, has a membership of 125.

The Second Baptist church is a splendid frame building in East Athens, erected at a cost of $2,000. Rev. Mr. Elliott is the efficient pastor in charge, and besides having a growing membership it supports a flourishing Sunday school.

The Emanuel Episcopal church is a neat and attractive frame building. Rev. Dr. Davis, the shepherd in charge, is a man of deep learning and shows a soulful interest in his great work. He has a membership of 200, who will soon erect a handsome brick building to cost $15,000. The Sunday school at this church has a membership of seventy-five.

St. Mary's Episcopal church is a modern brick and stone structure, well finished and attractively furnished, that cost $5,000. It has a membership of 150 and a flourishing Sunday school, under the charge of Superintendent R. F. Bloomfield, a prominent manufacturer and a man of conscientious devotion to duty.

The Jewish synagogue is a beautiful building of brick and stone that cost $5,000. This institution has a membership of 100, and is faithfully guarded by the energetic and learned Dr. Rosenstein. In addition to their church building, they have a comfortable parsonage.

The Catholic church is situated in a beautiful grove, and while the present building is a small frame structure the membership has decided to erect a house to cost $50,000.

The Mission Sunday school is a flourishing institution, with a membership of seventy-five. The superintendent, Captain C. G. Talmadge, is a large wholesale grocer, and a man of absorbing enthusiasm.

The Young Men's Christian Association has just completed their handsome building, at a cost of $20,000. It is well fitted with modern conveniences, such as bathrooms, gymnasiums, and barbar shop, and will contain a splendid library. It is a very flourishing institution, having a membership of 200. Professor D. C. Barrow, Jr., of the chair of mathematics, in the State university, is president of the association, and doing much toward enlarging its influence.

But the highest monument to good deeds that adorns this city, is that built by the great heart of her people, in their numerous and spontaneous responses to the calls of charity. I lately saw this tested, in the case of the sad accident to the family, who were struck by lighteniдg. As soon as the misfortune happened, true-hearted men and women came to the rescue, and by ministering at the bedside of the helpless and making a practical contribution of $65 to assist them in their pvoerty, they did a service far greater in the eyes of God and humanity than all the meaningless words of Christian comfort that could have been offered by those who draw so heavily upon such resources. Athens doesn't stop at psalm singing. Her money goes with it. Who will contend that this is not religion.

While many important events will take place here in the near future, the most important to the homeseeker and investor is the great sale of lots out on the Boulevard, which begins on Tuesday, June 23d. Sensible men all over the country will reap the benefits of this sale, which will be made on the most liberal terms. The choice property to be offered is on the new electric railway.

B. M. BLACKBURN.

THE KEYSTONE BANK.

Continued From Second Column First Page.

troller is conscious of having done precisely this in the case under consideration. What are the facts? The entire country was in a nervous condition financially. This was especially true of Philadelphia, where at least four recent failures of banking institutions had unsettled the confidence which was slowly returning. Failures are often contagious, and placing this bank in a safe situation would have gone far toward insuring the safety of the others. It would have saved the money and credit of numerous depositors; it would have saved the city of Philadelphia and the state of Pennsylvania from serious losses; it would have saved the sureties of the city treasurer from the penalties of his official bond; it would have, in many ways, conduced to promote the welfare of the business community in which it was situated. There were several men of reputedly large wealth on the board of directors. These had assured the comptroller that the sum of $250,000 would be promptly paid in as soon as the assessment was made. This assurance was repeated to him just at the moment when he was called upon to decide which of the two penalties should be applied. The assessment, if paid in as agreed upon, would prevent a disastrous and scandalous failure, while the harsher alternative could bring nothing but serious loss and much suffering to many.

"In the honest exercise of his discretion, the comptroller determined to give the stockholders one last chance, and imposed an assessment of $250,000. Failing to secure its payment after fourteen business days, he closed the association."

THE DELAYED RECEIVERSHIP.

3. For delay in appointing a receiver.

"This criticism is of very little importance in any event, and has been pretty fully discussed already. In closing this branch of the subject, in justice to one whose name has been brought into discussion by this failure, I desire to say that Hon. John Wanamaker has never, directly or indirectly, suggested or solicited one day's delay in the closing of the bank, nor in the appointment of a receiver, except as appears by a telegram hereinafter quoted. In fact, I have met him but once during the present year, and that meeting was on the 21st day of March, at the suggestion and in the presence of Hon. A. B. Nettleton, then acting as secretary of the treasury. This interview was the day after the Keystone bank was closed, and the failure was fully discussed. He substantially confirmed the information I received from Mr. Marsh, and said that he held as a pledge certificates representing about 2,500 shares of stock in the Keystone bank, and that he had declined to surrender them unless the Lucas estate would pay him the amount of his due. I urged him to use his influence in aid of the effort being made to reopen the bank. He promised to look into the matter the same night on his return to Philadelphia, and I telegraphed Drew to call upon him with a statement of the assets and liabilities of the bank, and to facilitate in every way possible his taking an active interest in the scheme for reorganization. I failed, however, in my attempt to enlist him in the enterprise, and so ended all communication between us on any subject connected with the bank's affairs, except the receipts of of the following telegrams:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1891. From Postoffice Department, to Hon. Edward S. Lacey, Comptroller.—Marsh, of the Keystone bank, came down last night to say that it was reported you intend to appoint a receiver of the Keystone bank unless something more definite is done today. I believe nothing would suffer from giving them twenty-four hours longer, at the end of which they may put on paper something more definite to be presented to you. From what he says they are getting along well in securing subscriptions to the new stock. I would recommend that the appointment of a receiver be deferred, say, one day, until hehas opportunty to state something more definite. JOHN WANAMAKER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 8, 1891.—From the White House, to Mr. Lacey.—Marsh telegraphs me today to inform you that the parties negotiating for control of the bank are to give an answer to him on Friday next.

WANAMAKER.

"I desire to make this disclaimer comprehensive and explicit as possible. In concluding this statement I deem it my duty to say that in my opinion, the several reports made by the bank examiner did not reflect the true condition of the bank under consideration. The degree of blame, if any, which properly attaches to Mr. Drew, is yet to be ascertained. He is entitled, by reason of his long and hitherto acceptable service, to an impartial investigation and a fair hearing. He has recently been so fully employed, by reason of the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden national banks, that it has as yet been found impracticable to give the matter the consideration its importance demands. In the meantime, however, he has been directed to suspend examinations until the facts are submitted and a conclusion reached."

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY REPLIES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—United States District Attorney R. J. Read said tonight in regard to the statement of Comptroller Lacey, that he (Lacey) had supposed him to be in full possession of the knowledge of the criminal acts of Marsh. "I wish to say positively that I had no knowledge of any criminal act by any living official until after the bank was closed. I did not know until after the bank was closed that Marsh's reports to the comptroller of currency were false. At the conference held at Attorney General Miller's, on or about the 27th or 28th of March, the utmost discretion was given me in making arrests. At the conference at which Comptroller Lacey was present, it was acquiesced in that it would be inadvisable to make any arrests while there was a possibility of reorganization being effected or the appointment of a receiver averted. Immediately after Davis declined the presidency of the bank, and I saw that all hope of reorganization was over, I caused the arrest of Marsh and Lawrence. Absolute evidence that the reports made by Marsh to the comptroller of the currency were false, and that the entries made in the books by Marsh and Lawrence were false, was not submitted to me until after they were arrested."

THIS IS WHAT DREW SAYS.

With regard to the comptroller's statement that Examiner Drew's reports did not show the true condition of the Keystone National bank, Drew said tonight that he is confident the reports showed the condition as accurately as could be ascertained at the time when made.

LAST NIGHT'S FIRE.

Captain Pink Bush's New Home Burned to the Ground.

Captain Pink Bush's home, No. 16 Terry street, was destroyed by fire between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning.

How the fire originated is not known. There was no light in the house at the time, and the only fire used during the day was a gasoline stove.

Captain Bush is a conductor on the Western and Atlantic road, and was away from home when the fire occurred. His family was not warned of the fire in time to save much of the household furniture.

The house had five rooms and the loss is about $1,500, which is covered by insurance.

A NEGRO DROWNED.

Arthur Jackson Falls a Victim to Sunday Swimming.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., May 14.—[Special.]—Arthur Jackson, a colored youth of eighteen, son of Charley Jackson, was drowned in J. L. Linton's fish pond, near the city, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The body was recovered shortly after the accident by the other boys who were in swimming with Jackson at the time of the drowning. No inquest will be held, as it was not thought necessary.

Death of Mr. R. W. Cubbedge.

MACON, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—R. W. Cubbedge, a well-known citizen, died this evening, aged sixty-three years. He was engaged a long time in the banking business, and was a member of the board of public education.

Praying for a Murderer.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—Prayers for the spiritual welfare of Ezekiel Lemox, who is under sentepce of death here, are being offered in the Presbyterian church. Lemox seems hopeless, and is gloomily awaiting his doom.

Mad Dog Excitement.

BOWERSVILLE, Ga., June 14—[Special.]—The mad dog excitement is running very high in our section just now. As a result, over twenty dogs have been killed the past week.

SUNDAY AT CHURCH.

SOME OF THE SERVICES HELD IN THE CITY YESTERDAY.

A Children's Service at the Church of the Redeemer—Something of the Services at Other Churches.

The occasion of "Children's Day" was very beautifully observed at the Church of the Redeemer yesterday morning.

The church was prettily decorated with ferns and flowers by a special committee appointed for the purpose, of which Miss Belle Wheeler was at the head.

The services were conducted entirely by the children of the Sunday school, led by Messrs. J. F. Beck and L. B. Nelson. Three of them were baptized and one was admitted into the church. Led by Mrs. Sherrill, their singing was splendid.

The programme, which was fully carried out, consisted of the following features:

Organ voluntary, hymn, scripture reading, prayer, hymn (primary department), recitation, hymn, recitation, responsive reading, dialogue, hymn, reading, scripture reading, address, missionary offering, benediction.

The recitation of Arnold Bryan, a little fellow five or six years old, was one of the features of the programme.

Colonel D. F. DeWolf delivered an able address on "The Danger of Temptation, and How It Can Best Be Overcome." Mr. Woods White, who is in charge of mission schools, spoke interestingly on "The Duty Owed to Neglected Children."

A very large congregation witnessed the exercises, and found them exceedingly enjoyable.

At the First Baptist.

Dr. Hawthorne occupied his pulpit at the First Baptist church for the first time in several Sundays yesterday.

Although no direct reference was made to the subject of female evangelism, which is occupying so much of the public mind, it was apparent that the drift of his sermon, tended to bear somewhat on the subject.

His subject was, "The Extremely Spiritual and the Extremely Practical Elements in our Churches."

He took as his texts:

"Pray without ceasing." Thess V, 17.

"As we have therefore opportunity let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." Gal. VI, 10.

Dr. Hawthorne said there was one class of extremists, whose religion consisted in dreams, reveries and prayer, and who nursed their own souls. There was another class of religious extremists who were intensely practical, and who were devoid of spirituality. There was no true spirituality divorced from practical benevolence. Spirituality without contact with men tends to dreaminess, mysticism, idealism, which is something more hurtful than infidelism. If we would be good Christians we must be as practical, as spiritual, and as good to men as we are in praying without ceasing. There are Christians who were of no practical use to the church, they are so extremely spiritual. They are controlled by their feelings, which run them into mysticism and egotism, and they imagine themselves saintly par excellence, freed from the restrictions and environments of all law, human and divine. The whole country is full of it. One woman has such an abnormal development of it that she claims to have seen Jesus standing in the moon talking to her. These are the modern Pharisees.

"It is my purpose now," said Dr. Hawthorne, "and has ever been, to declare the whole counsel of God, going to no extreme. True Christianity combines spirituality with practice, and the true Christian has in him the spirit of prayer, mixes with his fellow men, helps and elevates them by a Godly example."

He spoke of the excitable class of Christians who once a year got so full of free grace that they put the stars under their feet and declare that no man belongs to the commonwealth of Israel who does not see as they see.

The religion of the future will be the religion of the past—the good old-time religion which says: "Believe on the Lord and be baptized and thou shalt be saved." "Believe on the Lord with all thy soul and mind and strength, and love thy neighbor as thyself."

The Third Presbyterian.

In the absence of Dr. Holderby, Rev. R. A. Bowman, from Charlotte, N. C., preached an interesting sermon from Matthew xx, 28.

Evangelist Bowman speaks with great clearness, with due precision, and in a sincere and impressive manner. Services will be held nightly during the week.

Rev. Frank Hollingsworth occupied the pulpit at night.

The dedication of the new church will take place next Sunday at 4 p. m. Services will be led by Rev. E. H. Barnett, Dr. Cleveland, Dr. Strickler and other prominent ministers participating.

Second Baptist Tabernacle.

On account of the funeral services of Mrs. Reid, which occurred at a late hour, there was no service at night. Dr. McDonald took for his text for the morning sermon, which was the communion service, the words of the Savior to His disciples at the time He instituted the ordinance of the Lord's supper, namely: "This do in remembrance of me." From these words Dr. McDonald preached a most earnest and profitable gospel sermon, drawing some impressive lessons.

"The Savior himself must have been impressed with the terrible solemnity of the hour when He gathered together His disciples in that upper room to observe for the last time the feast of the passover," said the preacher. "At the close of this feast He instituted another—a memorial.

"I am not sure that we take in the full meaning of the words of the text, spoken by Him on that occasion as He saw into the future—with the shadows of the cross athwart His pathway. The ordinance was given to be observed in remembrance of Him. In remembrance, not so much to gratify the natural desire to be remembered by His disciples as to hlep them."

With a fuller introduction, of which the foregoing is an imperfect outline, the preacher considered these thoughts suggested by the affectionate, loving remembrance.

"1. It is intended to strengthen and develop our faith in Him.

"2. An inspiration for activity in the Christian life.

"3. The ground of furnishing strength and patience for suffering as well as doing."

These are mere outlines of the sermon, showing the importance of remembering Christ. It was closed with a beautiful recital of the final triumphs of the believer who remembers Jesus Christ as his Savior—the joy that awaits him amid all the glory and splendor of the very presence of Christ forever.

The First Presbyterian.

Dr. E. H. Barrett delivered a very eloquent discourse yesterday before a large congregation. His subject was "Christian Effort," and it was of much interest and instruction.

The Central Presbyterian.

At the Central Presbyterian yesterday morning the pulpit was occupied by Dr. Strickler.

The pastor spoke from Thessalonians IV, 3: "This is the will of God, even your sanctification." He explained what sanctification was, and compared it to justification. The scriptures require it of the body as well as of the soul. What is of the body is not spiritual, but simply the consecration of the power of the body to divine service.

The attendance was very large and the sermon one of great interest.

At Trinity.

The pulpit at Trinity was occupied yesterday morning by Dr. J. B. Hunnicutt, in the absence of Dr. Lewis, who went to Dalton to address the female college there.

Dr. Hunnicutt took as a text Matthew XVI, 20, "What lack I yet?" He explained that the young king was an uncommonly good man, and had kept all of the commandments, and yet felt that he lacked something. He wished to know what this thing was. "Go sell all you have and give to the poor. Then follow me and have eternal life," was the reply.

He decided not to. This was his mistake. He placed not the right value on things in this life and that hereafter. God did not tell him to throw his goods and wealth away, but to use them wisely. The love of riches kept him in sorrow, while it might all have been different.

Dr. Hunnicutt applied this to those of today, and by means of numerous illustrations made the meaning clear and forcible.

At the First Methodist.

Dr. H. C. Morrison preached an eloquent sermon at the First Methodist church yesterday morning.

Dr. Anderson, the pastor, was prevented from filling his pulpit on account of the death of his wife's father.

The congregation was large, and the preacher's words were listened to with profound attention.

Much sympathy was expressed for their pastor by the church on account of the sorrow in his family.

At St. Philip's.

St. Philip's church was well filled with an interested congregation both morning and evening. The evening attendance was quite large—better than it has been for years. Many of the old members are coming back to the church, and others also have signified their intention to rent pews and will connect themselves with it. The church will grow and prosper.

In the morning Dr. Tupper preached on the text: "Occupy till I come," St. Luke xix, 13. At night on the text: "For as he thinketh in his heart so is he," Proverbs xx, 7. Both sermons greatly pleased his congregation.

In the morning the speaker said that, "Whatever line of duty, whatever sphere of action, whatever element in which we moved and worked our business was to do that which called forth our attention. God places us in the position we occupy, and the talents committed to us must be employed in a life of use and patient trust." He illustrated in many ways the advantages of a practical life in Christian men, and demonstrated how a man's works are his best epitaph, like Sir Christopher Wrenn and the poor sculptor of Paris. "The rich aroma of a pure, unselfish, deedful life revives the depressed, refreshes the weary and cheers the faithful heart in life's varied duties. There are fair violet lives that bloom unseen, in dewy shades unvexed by any care, and they who live there wear the flower-like face of simple pureness, which, amid the crowd of haggard brows, strikes like a sweet perfume upon the jaded sense.

"The gentle but positive force creeping along the corridors of nature above the grassy sward, along the branches of the trees, gives vitality and activity to the magnificent panorama of nature all around us; so the true life stimulated by the spiritual force which God infuses into every human soul spreads forth its activities and energies as an influence for good in whatever quarter it may turn.

"Around us is only the apparent, but such is the constitution of life that labor should forever be the destiny of man, therefore apparent duties require our constant attention 'in that state where God has placed us.'

"What appears to us—what knowledge, conscience and judgment declare to us in no unmistakable way must be done, for the real is only touched by the penetrating mind and busy hand as in duty performed—we know more of the wonderful works of God.

"In obeying the divine will He aids and directs the faithful heart and reposing soul.

"Occupy till I come. Do thy daily task—not in human isolation, not with self-sufficiency, but deriving from and bestowing aid upon others. No one-ideaed man—or one-man power, can accomplish what God intends and what man needs. Like catholicity in the church, so in this busy, moving, progressive world, universality in opinion and action accomplish great results.

"How best can we win the guerdon? How best receive the plaudit, 'Well done thou good and faithful servant enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.' By striving to be accounted worthy in an respective avocations, by confining ourselves to the duties of our stations, not knocking our all the doorways of life and abiding in none—live the life of duty in your element, at your post. When following these no death can be grander, however humble the man or woman.

"The toil of life is over, its cares are ended.
God's finger touches us and we sleep.
Christ comes to claim His own.
But beyond life's toils and cares;
Its hopes and joys, its weariness and sorrow;
Its sleepless nights, its days of smiles and tears
Will be a long, sweet life, unmarked by years,
One bright, unending morrow.
Beyond time's troubled stream;
Beyond the chilling waves of death's dark river;
Beyond life's lowering clouds and fitful gleams
Its dark realities and brighter dreams
A beautiful forever!"

At St. Luke's.

St. Luke's was crowded yesterday and the services were of unusal interest.

Rev. Dr. Barrett, the dean, officiated morning and evening.

His subject in the morning was "The Mountains of the Bible"—Ararat, Moriah, Nebo, Carmel, Horeb, the Mount of Christ's Temptation, the Mount of Transfiguration, Mount Calvary, and the Celestial Mountains.

His subject at the evening lecture was "Shakespeare," from a religious standpoint. It was a profoundly thoughtful and scholarly effort.

THE FORT WORTH CONVENTION

Of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Church.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 1.0—[Special Correspondence.]—Georgia has a fine representative delegation at the thirteenth annual gathering of the woman's board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, now in session in this city. It is headed by Mrs. Morgan Callaway, of Oxford, Ga., conference corresponding secretary. Miss Martha B. Jones, of Norcross, Ga., visiting missionary from Brazil, is also of the party.

Our ladies left Atlanta in fine trim by way of the sterling old Western and Atlantic railroad. It was one of the agreeable evidences of the great speed and comfort of modern traveling to fall asleep aboard the luxurious Pullman shortly after leaving Atlanta and awaken the next morning refreshed and in fine spirits to partake of an early breakfast in Nashville.

The inimitable "Peg Leg" Williams had our party in charge. He promised to put us into Fort Worth by way of his famous Cotton Belt route at exactly 7:10 o'clock p. m. Saturday. Sure enough we arrived on the very minute, and while other ladies had a sad time as to missed connection and lost trunks, "Peg Leg's" party sat down to an early supper in the hospitable homes of Fort Worth, with the happy consciousness of clean ruffles and frills, pocket handkerchiefs and best suits close at hand for the Sunday morning's adorning.

The Cotton Belt route runs from Memphis to Fort Worth without a single change, one of the longest continuous stretches of railway anywhere in the United States, principally through Arkansas and Texas. There wasn't anything novel to Georgia eyes, especially to "cracker" eyes, in the "Arkansaw" cabin with coon-skin and gourd vine adornment. All that had been seen in Georgia, even to the great piles of lumber awaiting shipment at various points. It was when, about noon on Saturday, the great plains of northwest Texas were reached that our eyes began to do vigorous duty pressed against the pane.

For miles and miles, as far as the eye could reach there lay before us—not an obstruction anywhere to mar the view—one solid undulating mass of grasses gemmed with myriads of wild flowers. There is nothing that can give one a better idea of the immense territorial expanse of Texas than these great plains. Often the eye may cover an unbroken stretch the boundary line of which is full forty miles away. Everywhere could be seen large herds of cattle, their heads bent down, their tails swinging contentedly in a half circle as they grazed here and there, their glossy, well-filled sides giving eloquent evidence of the fattening qualities of Texas prairie grass. No wonder the northwestern Texas farmer concerns himself but little as to the prospect of the corn crops. To a man with a prairie farm it takes about as much to raise a herd of mules or horses as it does to bring up a good-sized calf elsewhere.

The farmers were just harvesting their wheat crop. Some fields covered hundreds of acres. The yield this year is said to be unusually large. We were shown one farm, the average yield of which was said to be from forty to forty-five bushels to the acre. The oat crop is also unusually fine, and will yield on an average through this section of from fifty-five to sixty bushels to the acre.

Our ladies had a rare treat in the many luscious peaches sold along the way. These could be bought in abundance—large, fine ones, nearly as large as a person's fist—at 10 cents a dozen. It was a novel sight to see them handed about for sale by stalwart cowboys in buckskin leggings and wide-brimmed hats. The African vender of wares, or even the lounger at the stations, is a sight rare to all in Texas. Everything is done by the white population, even to the filling of servants' places. Two-thirds of the laborers on the farms are also white. The Texan women, independent as they are in everything, are unusually so in the matter of doing their own domestic work rather than to entrust it to the few slouchy, slip-shod ebony specimens that can be found. Evidently Texas isn't a paradise for darkeys. It is said that "Peg Leg" never brings them over the "Arkansaw" line. He drops them along in the cotton fields there, where they swarm about the railroad stations, especially at train time, like flies dropping on syrup-besprinkled brown paper.

I will write you again from this young, giant-like city, that appreciates above all others the compliment of being called "the Atlanta of the west." A. M. B.

PRESTON'S HED-AKE
cures any headache—nothing else.

WESLEYAN COLLEGE.

THE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY REV. WARREN CANDLER.

An Immense Congregation Greets the Orator. Programme of the Day's Services—The Arrangements for the Week.

MACON, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—This is commencement Sunday of Wesleyan Female college. The exercises were held at Mulberry street Methodist church in the presence of a large congregation. So great was the crowd that every seat in the large edifice was occupied and chairs had to be placed in the aisles for the accommodation of the people.

The singing by the choir was very beautiful. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Warren Candler, president of Emory college. It was a grand and interesting discourse, and very eloquently delivered.

COMMENCEMENT SUNDAY EXERCISES.

The programme of exercises this morning was as follows:

MORNING SERVICE.

Anthem, "O Praise the Lord," Mendelssohn. By a select chorus of young ladies from Wesleyan Female college.

Hymn No. 1, "Come Thou Almighty King."

Prayer.

Offertory, "Heavenly Father," Wallace. Misses Evans and Adair.

Announcements and reading of scripture lessons.

Hymn No. 76, "What Equal Honors Shall We Bring?"

Sermon by Rev. Warren A. Candler, D.D., president of Emory college.

Prayer.

Hymn No. 132, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

Doxology.

Benediction.

Tonight at 8 o'clock the anniversary of the College Woman's Missionary Society was celebrated. The following music was rendered:

Voluntary trio, "Father, Lead Me by the Hand," (from Belshazzar), Misses Evans and Adair and R. D. Clancy.

Offertory, "Ave Maria," (Gounod), Miss Evans, with violin obligato by William Hinspeter.

This is a purely voluntary association, managed and conducted by such members of the college family as choose to engage in it. Its object is the diffusion of knowledge on the subject of Christain missions, and the relation which woman sustains in this important church work. It is strictly non-sectarian in its character. The present management is composed of the following officers:

President, Mary Bowden; first vice president, Mary Allen; second vice president, Caroline Waterman; recording sectary, Mamie Wood; corresponding secretary, Lizzie Graves; treasurer, Fannie Harris; assistant treasurer, Mary Muse.

Literary Committee—Ethel Barco, Ella Alexander, Lillian Dent, Ludie Bonner, Annie Lin, Edith Pierce, Mabel Hicks, Estelle Mills. Bessie Covington.

The other exercises of commencement will be as follows: Monday morning, reading of essays by the second section of the senior class; Monday night, reading of essays by third section of the senior class, followed by address and awarding of medals to successful contestants in elocution and composition by Rev. Boling H. Sasnett, of north Georgia conference.

Tuesday morning, annual literary address by Rev. E. E. Hoss, D. D., editor Nashville Christian Advocate. Triennial address to alumnæ of the college, John H. Seals, editor of The Sunny South. Awarding of medal for best composition by member of the junior class. The alumnæ will meet Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the college parlors. Annual concert Tuesday night.

On Wednesday closing exercises and commencement; reading and essays by fourth section of senior class; conferring of degrees and awarding of medals.

There are fifty-nine members of the senior class, each of whom is allowed to read an essay during commencement week. This year the class is so large it had to be divided into four sections. The twelve young ladies, whose class standing in the senior year averages nearest to that of the valedictorian and salutatorian, are allowed the privilege of reading their essays on Wednesday, commencement day.

MEDHLS—DIPLOMAS—CERTIFICATES.

The following medals are authorized by the board of trustees to be furnished by them. No others will be awarded. The award will be made on Wednesday:

One medal for excellence in reading to sophomore class.

One medal for excellence in English composition to sophomore class.

One medal for excellence in English composition to junior class.

One medal for excellence in English composition to senior class

One medal for excellence in vocal music to regular pupils.

One medal for excellence in vocal music to irregular or special pupils.

One medal for excellence in piano music to regular pupils.

One medal for excellence in piano music to irregular or special pupils.

One medal for excellence in drawing to regular pupils.

One medal for excellence in painting to regular pupils.

One medal for excellence in drawing or painting to irregular or special pupils.

One medal for excellence in penmanship to regular or irregular seniors.

A diploma for music or art is given only to graduates in these departments and is of higher value than a medal.

The faculty will not award medals in music and art to any unless there is marked superiority, and in no case unless a high degree of excellence is attained. No award will be made unless, in addition to excellence in a particular branch of study, the pupil meets faithfully all her other college obligations, and the patron has paid all her dues to the college.

Certificates may be given for excellence in any department of study when the attainment of the pupil does not merit a diploma.

THE ALUMNAE RECEPTION.

The triennial reception by the Alumnaen Association will be held next Wednesday evening in the parlors of the college. It will be a grand affair. Each alumna is entitled to invite three friends.

The graduates of the college being anxious to revive the friendships formed in their girlhood, to inquire into the history and death of those with whom they have associated and mingled in the past, and to form a nucleus around which many shall unite in the future, as well as to contribute to the prosperity of their alma mater, formed themselves, in 1859, into an association known as the "Alumnæn Association of the Wesleyan Female college." Any of the graduates of the institution may become and continue members of this association by the payment of a fee of $2 at each regular meeting. These meetings are held triennially.

At the reunion of 1888 the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. L. V. Farrar; first vice president, Mrs. W. B. Hill; second vice president, Mrs. Minnie Gresham Machen; third vice president, Miss Clare deGraffenreid; fourth vice president, Mrs. Morrison Rogers; fifth vice president, Mrs. J. G. Scrutchin; sixth vice president, Mrs. H. C. Jackson; seventh vice president, Mrs. U. B. Harrold; treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Willingham; corresponding secretary, Miss Eugenia Blount; recording secretary, Miss Mattie Brian Brown.

AN OLD GRADUATE.

Mrs. C. L. Comer, of Savannah, is in the city, visiting at the home of her nephew, Dr. James A. Etheridge. Mrs. Comer graduated at Wesleyan in the class of 1841, when she received the degree of A. B. In the year 1860 the degree of A. M. was conferred upon her. Mrs. Comer has attended every commencement since her graduation in 1841. She is now over seventy years old, yet in the full enjoyment of her mental faculties and vigorous health. She never fails to come to Macon at commencement and she regularly attends every exercise, day or night, of each commencement. She is the mother of Colonel H. M. Comer, one of Savannah's wealthiest and most prominent citizens.

PRESIDENT BASS'S REPORT.

President Bass has presented his report to the board of trustees. Among the 306 students in the college 100 are "on the free list," that is whom President Bass, the lessee of the college, is educating at his own expense.

The bonded debt of the college is $32,500. The first bonds mature in 1893, but the college has abundant resources with which to meet them.

Up to last year President Bass paid $5,500 a year for his lease of Wesleyan college, but at the beginning of last year the trustees reduced it to $4,500 a year in recognition of the large amount of free tuition which he was giving to young girls who were not able to pay for it. This action on the part of the trustees was a direct aid to the cause of higher education among the women of the south, and has resulted in much good—far more, in fact, than the expenditure of $1,000 could have otherwise accomplished.

Of the $4,500 paid by President Bass for the college rental, $2,000 has been applied to the paying of interest and retiring of the bonds. The college is in a flourishing condition in every way, and the trustees were very favorably impressed with the president's report.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

The board of visitors has made a thorough investigation of the condition of the college, and found it to be excellent. The board will recommend that an elevator be placed in the college to save the long climb of the steps. The board will also recommend that a part of the college fund be expended in providing accommodations at the college for about 100 more boarding pupils. The present accommodations are far too inadequate, as many pupils were forced to obtain accommodations outside of the college. The board of visitors is as follows:

From North Georgia Conference—Rev. W. W. Wadsworth, Rev. T. A. Seals, and W. T. Turner.

From South Georgia Conference—Rev. A. J. Jarrell, Rev. J. A. Thompson, Rev. T. T. Reams, Rev. I. F. Griffith, and Rev. G. W. Matthews.

From Florida Conference—Rev. J. M. [illegible], Rev. E. J. Holmes, and J. T. Bernard.

THE ART DEPARTMENT.

The halls of the chapel contain many beautiful specimens of works of art executed by the pupils of the college, that reflect great credit upon their skill and artistic taste. It is doubtful if any institution in the country has in its faculty a teacher of drawing and painting as accomplished and successful in her teachings as Miss Mary E. Mason, of Wesleyan. The pupils of this college exhibit the thoroughness of their instructor.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The total number of pupils at Wesleyan is 306, divided into classes as follows: Senior, 59; junior, 46; sophomore, 56; second, 9; regular, 104; special pupils, 32.

Pupils in French, 44; in German, 4; in Greek, 6; in special elocution, 63; in instrumental music, 144; in special class in harmony, theory and history of music, 9; in vocal music, 66; in drawing, 46; in oil painting, 28; in china painting, 4; in water color painting, 1.

The Adelphean and the Philomathean societies each have forty members. The motto of the Adelphean society is "We live for each other." The motto of the Philomathean society is "Les Seurs Fideles."

It is well known that Wesleyan is the first chartered college in the world that exercised the prerogative of conferring literary degrees upon women. In 1836 the first board of trustees was appointed. The following is the recapitulation of graduates: Graduates in the first degree in course, 1,243; graduates in the second degree in course, 705; graduates in the honorary first degree, 33; graduates in the honorary second degree, 8; graduates in music, 105; graduates in art, 2. Total, 2,099.

THE SOUTHERN CADETS.

An Enterprising Newspaper Sends the Champions to Indianapolis.

MACON, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—Macon's pet and enterprising afternoon newspaper, The News, is responsible for much of the public interest and enthusiasm that has been manifested over the Southern Cadets entering the great drill at Indianapolis next month. The suggestion that the Cadets enter the drill was first made by The News, and this paper, by constant publication, soon got the public raised to a high pitch of enthusiasm over it, and when it was ascertained that it would take $1,200 to pay the expenses of the cadets to Indianapolis The News undertook ten days ago to raise the money by popular subscription, and up to date has raised $950.50, and has eight more days in which to raise the balance of $250. Of course The News will do it.

It will be remembered that The News a few months ago raised $2,600 by popular subscription for the fund to locate the permanent military encampment at Macon. The News is a hustler.

Found Dead.

MACON, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—A negro man named John Evans was found dead at his home today.

Burial of Captain Heard.

CLARKESVILLE, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—Captain A. J. Heard, manager of the Soque woolen mills, was buried here today with Masonic honors. There was a large attendance of Masons from adjoining towns. Captain Heard's death Friday morning was expected for some time. He has been sick for several weeks. He was well known over the state, especially among railroad men, having held very responsible positions on some of the best roads in the state. Captain Heard was a big-hearted, affable gentleman, and had many friends, who will sadly miss him.

A Snake Commits Suicide.

ISABELLA, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—Andrew Jenkins, colored, who works on Allied Bros.' turpentine farm, at Parkerville, captured a live rattlesnake in his crop of beans last Wednesday. The snake was about five feet long, and was just finishing the job of swallowing a full-grown squirrel when captured. He was kept until Thursday night and viewed by several as a curiosity, but they neglected to draw his fangs, and on the night mentioned it died, having probably preferred death to the society then forced upon him. The snake committed suicide by biting itself.

A Deformed Child.

BAXLEY, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—Mrs. Henrietta Banks, who lives four miles from Baxley, gave birth a few days ago to a child with the left arm off at the elbow. At the end of the arm are two pendants, or fingers without any bones. The right hand is minus a thumb. Otherwise the child is perfectly formed.

Creates
An Appetite

There is nothing for which we recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla with greater confidence than for loss of appetite, indigestion, sick headache and other troubles of dyspeptic nature. In the most natural way this medicine gently tones the stomach, assists digestion, and makes one feel real hungry." Ladies in delicate health, or very dainty and particular at meals, after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a few days, find themselves longing for and eating the plainest food with unexpected relish and satisfaction. Try it.

Liver Difficulty.

"I have been suffering more or less with dyspepsia and liver difficulty for a long time. Being handed one of Hood's Sarsaparilla pamphlets, I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, and am now in better health than I have been for twenty years. I can safely recommend the medicine." G. G. JAMES, Winona, Miss.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Call on Colonel A. J. McBride, Gate City Bank, and get some stock in Nantahala.

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will sadly miss him.

Commits Suicide.

June 14.—[Special.]—An-
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The snake was about five
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RELIGIOUS WRANGLES.

DR. TALMAGE AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

He Refers to the Numerous Religious Rows Engaged in by His Contemporaries, and Tells Them All What to Do.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 14.—[Special.]—Dr. Talmage dealt in his sermon this morning with the very timely topic, the "Battle of Creeds." After so long and exhaustive a discussion in clerical circles and in the secular press there seemed nothing more to be said on the subject. Dr. Talmage, however, has his own way of looking at all subjects, and even people who thought they knew all that could be said on both sides, received light from the fresh and original contribution which he made to the controversy. His text was taken from Proverbs XXVI, 17: "He that passeth by and meddleth with strife belonging not to him is like one that taketh a dog by the ears."

Solomon here deplores the habit of rushing in between contestants, of taking part in the antagonisms of others, of joining in fights which they ought to shun. They do no good to others and get damage for themselves. He compares it to the experiment of taking a dog by the ears. Nothing so irritates the canines as to be clutched by the lugs. Take them by the back of the neck and lift them and it does not seem to hurt or offend, but you take the dog by the ear and he will take you with his teeth. In all the history of kennels no intelligent or spirited dog will stand that. "Now," says Solomon, "you go into quarrels or controversies that are not yours and you will get lacerated and torn, and bitten. 'He that passeth by and meddleth with strife belonging not to him is like one that taketh a dog by the ears.'"

This is a time of resounding ecclesiastical quarrel. Never within your memory or mine has the air been so full of missiles. The Presbyterian church has on hand a controversy, so great that it finds it prudent to postpone its settlement for at least one more year, hoping that something will turn up. Somebody might die or a new general assembly may have grace to handle the exciting questions. The Episcopal church has cast out some recalcitrants, and its digestive organs are taxed to the utmost in trying to assimilate others. "Shall women preach?" "Or be sent as delegates to conference?" are questions that have put many of our Methodist brethren on the "anxious seat." And the waters in some of the great baptistries are troubled waters. Because of the controversies throughout Christendom the air is now like an August afternoon about 5 o'clock, when it has been steaming hot all day, and clouds are gathering, and there are lions of thunder with grumbling voices and flashing eyes coming forth from their cloudy lairs, and people are waiting for the full burst of the tempest. I am not much of a weather prophet, but the clouds look to me mostly like wind clouds. It may be a big blow, but I hope it will soon be over. In regard to the battle of the creeds, I am every day asked what I think about it. I want to make it so plain this morning what I think that no one will ever ask again.

Let those who are jurymen in the case, I mean those who are in the different ecclesiastical courts have the questions put directly before them, weigh and decide. Let the rest of us keep out. The most damaging thing on earth is religious controversy. No one ever comes out of it as good a man as he goes in. Some of the ministers, in all denominations, who, before the present acerbity were good and kind and useful, now seem almost swearing mad. These brethren I notice always open their violent meetings with prayer before devouring each other, thus saying grace before meat. They have a moral hydrophobia that makes us think they have taken a dog by the ears. They never read the imprecatory psalms of David with such zest as since the Briggs and Newton and MacQueary and Bridgman and Brooks questions got into full swing. May *the rams of the* sheepfold soon have their horns sawed off. Before the controversies are settled, a good many ministers will, through what they call liberalism, be landed into practical infidelity; and others through what they call conservatism, will shrink up into bigots tight and hard as the mummies of Egypt which got through their controversies 3,000 years ago.

This trouble throughout christendom was directly inspired of Satan. He saw that too much good was being done. Recruits were being gathered by hundreds of thousands to the gospel standard. The victories for God and the truth were too near together. Too many churches were being dedicated. Too many ministers were being ordained. Too many philanthropies were being fostered. Too many souls were being saved. It had been a dull time in the nether world, and the arrivals were too few. So Satan one day rose upon his throne and said, "Ye powers of darkness, hear!" And all up and down the caverns the cry was: "Hear! Hear!" Satan said: "There is that American board of commissioners for foreign missions. It must either be demolished or crippled, or the first thing you know they will have all nations brought to God. Apollyon the Younger! You go up to Andover and get the professors discussing whether the heathen can be saved without the gospel. Divert them from the work of missions and get them in angry convention in a room at Young's hotel, Boston, and by the time they adjourn the cause of foreign missions will be gloriously and magnificently injured. Diabolus the Younger! You go up and get Union Theological seminary of New York and the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Detroit at swords' points and diverted from the work of making earnest ministers of religion, and turn that old Presbyterian church, which has been keeping us out of customers for hundreds of years, into a splendid pandemonium on a small scale. Abaddon the Third! You go up and assault that old Episcopal church, which has been storming the heavens for centuries with the sublimest prayers that were ever uttered—church of Bishop Leighton, Bishop White and Bishop McIlvaine, and get that denomination discussing men instead of discussing the eternities. Abaddon the Fourth! You go up to that old Methodist church, which has, through her revivals, sent millions to heaven, which we would otherwise have added to our population, the church of Wesley and Matthew Simpson, against which we have an especial grudge, and get them so absorbed in discussing whether women shall take part in her conference that they shall not have so much time to discuss how many sons and daughters she will take to glory."

What amazes me most is that all people do not see that the entire movement at this time all over Christendom is satanic. Many of the infernal attacks are sly and hidden and strategic and so ingenious that they are not easily discovered. But here is a bold and uncovered attempt of the powers of darkness to split up the churches, to get ministers to take each other by the throat, to make religion a laughing stock of earth and hell, to leave the Bible with no more respect or authenticity than an old almanac of 1822, which told what would be the change of weather six months ahead and in what quarter of the moon it is best to plant turnips. In a word, the effort is to stop the evangelization of the world. It seems to me very much like this: There has been a railroad accident and many are wounded and dying. There are several drug stores near the scene of casualty. All the doctors and druggists are needed and needed right away. Bandages, stimulants, anæsthetics, medicines of all sorts. What are the doctors and druggists doing? Discussing the contents of some old bottles on the top shelf, bottles of medicine which some doctors and druggists mixed two or three hundred years ago: "Come doctors!" "Come druggists!" cry the people, "and help these wounded and dying that are being brought from beneath the timbers of the crushed rail train. In a little while it will be too late. Come for God's sake! Come right away!" "No," says a doctor, "not until we have settled whether the medicine on that top shelf was rightly mixed. I say there were too many drops of laudanum in it and this other man says there were too many drops of camphire, and we must get this question settled before we can attend to the railroad accident." And one doctor takes another doctor by the collar and pushes him back against the counter, and one of the druggists says: "If you will not admit that I am right about that one bottle, I will smash every bottle in your apothecary store," and he proceeds to smash. Meanwhile, on the lower shelf, plainly marked and within easy reach, are all the medicines needed for the helping of the sufferers by the accident, and in that drawer, easily opened, are bandages and splints, for the lack of which fifty people are dying outside the drug store. Before I apply this thought, every one sees its application. Here is this old world, and it is off track. Sin and sorrow have collided with it. The groan of agony is fourteen hundred million-voiced. God has opened for relief and cure a great sanitarium, a great house of mercy, and all its shelves are filled with balsams, with catholicons, with help, glorious help, tremendous help, help so easily administered that you need not get upon any step ladder to reach it. You can reach it on your knees and then hand it to all the suffering and the sinning and the dying. Comfort for all the troubled! Pardon for all the guilty! Peace for all the dying! But while the world is needing the relief and perishing for lack of it, what of the church? Why, it is full of fighting doctors. On the top shelf are some old bottles which, several hundred years ago, Calvin, or Arminius, or the members of the synod of Dort, or the formers of the Nicene creed, filled with holy mixtures, and until we get a revision of these old bottles and find out whether we must take a teaspoonful or tablespoonful, and whether before or after meals, let the nations suffer and groan and die. Save the bottles by all means, if you cannot save anything else!

Now, what part shall you and I take in this controversy which fills all Christendom with clangor? My advice is: Take no part. In time of riot all mayors of cities advise good citizens to stay at home or in their places of business and in this time of religious riot I advise you to go about your regular work for God. Leave the bottles on the higher shelves for others to fight about and take the two bottles on the shelf in easy reach, the two bottles which are all this dying world needs; the one filled with a potion which is for the cleansing of all sin, the other filled with a potion which is for the soothing of all suffering. Two gospel bottles! Christ mixed them out of his own tears and blood. In them is no human admixture. Spend no time on the mysteries! You, a man only five or six feet high, ought not try to wade an ocean 1,000 feet deep. My own experience has been vivid. I devoted the most of my time for years in trying to understand God's eternal decrees, and I was determined to find out why the Lord let sin come into the world, and I set out to explore the doctrine of the trinity, and with a yardstick to measure the throne of the infinite. As with all my predecessors, the attempt was a dead failure. For the last thirty years I have not spent two minutes in studying the controverted points of theology, and if I live thirty years longer I will not spend the thousandth part of a second in such exploration. I know two things, and these I will devote all the years of my life in proclaiming: God will, through Jesus Christ, pardon sin, and he will comfort trouble.

Creeds have their uses, but just now the church is creeded to death. The young men entering the ministry, are going to be launched in the thickest fog that ever settled on the coasts. As I am told that in all our services students of Princeton and Union and Drew and other theological seminaries are present, and as these words will come to thousands of young men who are soon to enter the ministry, let me say to such and through them to their associates, keep out of the bewildering, belittling, destroying and angry controversies abroad. The questions our doctors of divinity are trying to settle will not be settled until the day after the day of judgment. It is such a poor economy of time to spend years and years in trying to fathom the unfathomable, when in five minutes in heaven we will know all we want to know. Wait till we get our throne. Wait until the light of eternity flashes upon our newly ascended spirits. It is useless for ants on different sides of a mole-hill to try to discuss the comparative heights of Mount Blanc and Mount Washington. Let me say to all young men about to enter the ministry that soon the greatest novelty in the world will be the unadulterated religion of Jesus Christ. Preach that and you will have a crowd. The world is sick to regurgitation with the modern quacks in religion. The world has been swinging off from the old gospel but it will swing back and by the time you young men go into the pulpits the cry will be coming from all the millions of mankind "Give us the bread of life; no sweetened bread, no bread with the sickly raisins stuck here and there into it, but old-fashioned bread as God our mother mixed it and baked it!"

You see, God knew as much when He made the Bible as He knows now. He has not learned a single thing in 6,000 years. He knew at the start that the human race would go wrong, and what would be the best means of its restoration and redemption. And the law which was thundered on Mount Sinai, from whose top I had the two tables of stone in yonder wall transported, is the perfect law. And the gospel which Christ announced while dying on that mount from which I brought that stone in yonder wall, and which Paul preached on that hill from which I brought yonder granite, is the gospel that is going to save the world. Young man, put on that gospel armor! No other sword will triumph like that. No other shield will protect like that. No other helmet will glance off the battle-axes like that. Our theological seminaries are doing glorious work, but if ever such theological seminaries shall cease to prepare young men for this plain gospel advocacy, and shall become mere philosophical schools for guessing about God, and guessing about the Bible, and guessing about the soul they will cease their usefulness, and young men, as in olden time, when they would study for the gospel ministry, will put themselves under the care of some intelligent and warm-hearted pastor, and kneel with him in family prayer at the parsonage, and go with him into the room of the sick and the dying, and see what victories the grace of God can gain when the couch of the dying saint is the Marathon.

That is the way the mighty ministers of the gospel were made in olden times. Oh, for a great wave of revival to roll over our theological seminaries and our pulpits and our churches and our ecclesiastical courts and over all Christendom! That would be the end of controversy. While such a deluge would float the ark of God higher and higher, it would put all the bears and tigers and reptiles of raging ecclesiasticism fifteen cubits under.

Now, what is the simple fact that you in the pew and Sabbath school class and reformatory association and we in the pulpits have to deal with? It is this: that God has somewhere, and it matters not where, but somewhere, provided a great heaven, great for quietness for those who want quiet, great for vast assemblage for those who like multitudes, great for architecture for those who like architecture, great for beautiful landscape for those who like beautiful landscape, great for music for those who like music, great for processions for those who like armies on white horses, and great for anything that one especially desires in such a rapturous dominion; and through the doings of one who was born about five miles south of Jerusalem and died about ten minutes walk from its eastern gate, all may enter that great heaven for the earnest and heartfelt asking. Is that all? That is all. What then is your work and mine? Our work is to persuade people to face that way and start thitherward and finally go in. But has not religion something to do with this world as well as the next? Oh, yes; but do you not see that if the people start for heaven on their way there they will do all the good they can? They will at the very start of the journey get so much of the spirit of Christ which is a spirit of kindness and self-sacrifice and generosity and burden bearing and helpfulness, that every step they take will resound with good deeds. Oh, get your religion off of stilts! Get it down out of the high towers! Get it on a level with the wants and woes of our poor human race! Get it out of the dusty theological books that few people read and put it in their hearts and lives. Good thing it is to profess religion when you join the church, but every day, somehow, we ought to profess religion.

A peculiar patchwork quilt was, during the civil war, made by a lady and sent to the hospitals at the front. She had a boy in the army, and was naturally interested in the welfare of soldiers. But what a patchwork quilt she sent! On every block of the quilt was a passage of scripture or a verse of a hymn. The months and years of the war went by. On that quilt many a wounded man had lain and suffered and died. But one morning the hospital nurse saw a patient under that blanket kissing the figure of a leaf in the quilt, and the nurse supposed he was only wandering in his mind. But, no; he was the son of the mother who had made the quilt, and he recognized that figure of a leaf as part of a gown his mother used to wear, and it reminded him of home. "Do you know where this quilt came from?" he asked. The nurse answered, "I can find out, for there was a card pinned fast to it, and I will find that." Sure enough, it confirmed what he thought. Then the nurse pointed to a passage of scripture in the block of the quilt, the passage which says: "When he was yet a great way off his father saw him and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him." "Yes," said the dying soldier, "I was a great way off, but God has met me and had compassion on me." "Shall I write to your mother and tell her that the lost one is found and the dead is alive again?" He answered, "I wish you would, if it would not be too much trouble." Do you suppose that woman who made that quilt and filled it with scripture passages had any trouble about who Melchizedek was or how the doctrine of God's sovereignty can be harmonized with man's free agency, or who wrote the Pentateuch, or the inconsistencies of the Nicene creed? No, no; go to work for God and suffering humanity and all your doubts and fears and mysteries and unbeliefs put together will not be heavy enough to stir the chemist's scales, which is accustomed to weighing one-fiftieth part of a grain of chamomile flowers. Why stop a moment to understand the mysteries when there are so many certitudes? Why spend our time exploring the dark garrets and coal holes of a great palace which has above ground 100 rooms flooded with sunshine? It takes all my time to absorb what has been revealed, so that I have no time to upturn and root out and drag forth what has not been revealed. The most of the effort to solve mysteries and explore the inexplicable and harmonize things, is an attempt to help the Lord out of theological difficulties. Good enough intention, my brother, no doubt; but the Lord is not anxious to have you help him. He will keep His throne without your assistance. Don't be afraid that the Bible will fall apart from inconsistencies. It hung together many centuries before you were born, and your funeral sermon will be preached from a text taken from its undisturbed authenticity.

Do you know that I think that if all ministers in all denominations would stop this nonsense of ecclesiastical strife and take hold the word of God, the only question with each of us being how many souls we can bring to Christ and in how short a time, the Lord would soon appear for the salvation of all nations! When the young queen of England visited Scotland many years ago, great preparations were made for her reception. The vessel in which she sailed was far out at sea, but every hill in Scotland was illumined with bonfires and torches. The night was set on fire with artificial illumination. The queen, standing on the ship's deck, knew from that that Scotland was full of heartiest welcome, and the thunder of the great guns at Glasgow and Edinburgh castle woke up all the echoes. Boom! they sounded out over the sea. Boom! they sounded up among the hills. Do you know that I think that our King would land if we were only ready to receive Him? Why not call to Him from all our churches, from all our hospitals, from all our homes? Why not all at once light all the torches of gospel invitation? Why not ring all the bells of welcome? Why not light up the long night of the world's sin and suffering with bonfires of victory? Why not unlimber all the gospel batteries, and let them boom across the earth, and boom into the parting heavens? The King is ready to land if we are ready to receive Him. Why cannot we who are now living see His descent? Must it all be postponed to later ages? Has not our poor world groaned long enough in mortal agonies? Have there not been martyrs enough, and have not the lakes of tears and the rivers of blood been deep enough? Why cannot the final glory roll in now? Why cannot this dying century feel the incoming tides of the oceans of heavenly mercy? Must our eyes close in death and our ears take on the deafness of the tomb, and these hearts beat their last thob before the day comes in? Oh Christ! Why tarriest Thou? Wilt Thou not, before we go the way of all the earth, let us see Thy scarred feet under some noonday cloud coming this way? Before we die let us behold Thy hands that were spiked, spread out in benediction for a lost race. And why not let us, with our mortal ears, hear that voice which spoke peace as Thou didst go up, speak pardon and emancipation and love and holiness and joy to all nations as thou comest down?

But the skies do not part. I hear no rumbling of chariot wheels coming down over the sapphire. There is no swoop of wings. I see no flash of angelic appearances. All is still. I hear nothing but the tramp of my own heart as I pause between these utterances. The King does not land because the world is not ready, and the church is not ready. To clear the way for the Lord's coming let us devote all our energies of body, mind and soul. A Russian general riding over the battlefield, his horse treading amid the dying and dead, a wounded soldier asked him for water, but the officer did not understand his language and knew not what the poor fellow wanted. Then the soldier cried out: "Christos," and that word meant sympathy and help, and the Russian officer dismounted and put to the lips of the sufferer a cooling draught. Be that the charmed word with which we go forth to do our whole duty. In many languages it has only a little difference of termination! Christos! It stands for sympathy. It stands for help. It stands for pardon. It stands for hope. It stands for heaven. Christos! In that name we were baptised. In that name we took our first sacrament. That will be the battle shout that will win the whole world for God. Christos! Put it on our banners when we march! Put it on our lips when we die! Put it in the funeral psalm at our obsequies! Put it on the plain slab over our grave! Christos! Blessed be His glorious name forever! Amen!

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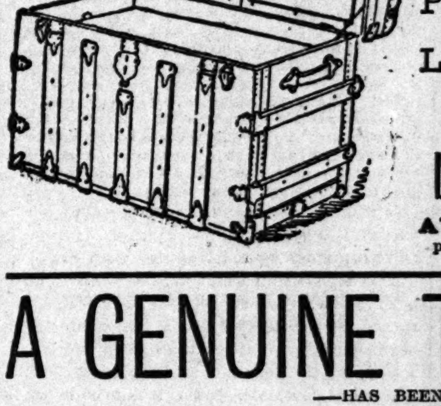

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Please observe the following true statement concerning your paper, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

"The new book for advertisers, just issued by George P. Rowell & Co., specifies the best paper in each one of the states, territories, districts or provinces of the United States and Canada. This means the best paper for an advertiser to use if he will use but one in a state, and the one publication which is read by the largest number and best class of persons throughout the state. For Georgia the paper named in the list is THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION." [Signed.]

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 15, 1891.

Long Legislative Sessions.

The Massachusetts legislature has just adjourned after a session of six months, lacking nineteen days.

Long as this session may appear, it is two weeks shorter than the one held last year. The people of the Old Bay State believe in economy, but they do not complain that their lawmakers consume too much time. On the contrary, the opinion is generally expressed that the legislature made a good record, dealt with important subjects, and did excellent work. Moreover, as The Boston Herald remarks, it refrained from doing several bad things to which many of its members were greatly inclined. Speaking broadly, it had the courage of its good intentions, and lacked the courage of its improper desires.

Legislation is hard work, and requires thought and time. No doubt in some states where the lawmakers are hurried by the pressure of a short session, bills do not receive due attention, and the result is a tangled mass of crude laws.

A long session may not be necessary every year, but when the welfare of the public demands it, the people's representatives should finish their work, whether it takes one month or six months.

The Cotton Situation.

The New York Financial Chronicle says that for the week ending last Friday the total receipts have reached 27,303 bales, against 30,996 bales last week and 33,082 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1890, 6,811,216 bales, against 5,771,298 bales for the same period of 1889-90, showing an increase since September 1, 1890, of 1,039,918 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 62,292 bales, of which 32,657 were to Great Britain, 7,563 to France and 22,072 to the rest of the continent.

The speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York opened the week under review with a feeling of some depression, owing to the favorable crop report, though on Monday reports of drought in the southwest caused an advance, but there were general rains on Tuesday, under which prices gave way in the face of a stronger report from Liverpool. On Wednesday the cotton exchange saw a very excited market. The reports issued by The Financial Chronicle and the department of agriculture, setting forth the acreage planted for the next crop and its condition and prospects on the 1st of June, were made public. Though uniting in reporting a decrease in acreage and less favorable conditions and prospects, they were a great disappointment to the bulls and caused a small panic, August contracts falling below 8.50c. (8.49c.), a figure which the bears had long predicted. There was a partial recovery on buying by the room traders to cover contracts, and the close was steadier. On Thursday an early decline, in sympathy with the lower prices at Liverpool, was not only quickly recovered but a slight advance was made on a demand to cover contracts, many bears thinking they had pursued their advantage about as far as it was safe to do so. Still, the speculation lacked the spirit which characterized the dealings on Wednesday, owing to the full crop movement and the depression in the spot market. Friday there was an early improvement, in response to decidedly higher values at Liverpool; but selling in liquidation at once set in, and there was a sharp decline, the prices made being probably the lowest in forty years, and only a slight recovery was made in the latest dealings, on the usual demand to cover contracts. Cotton on the spot declined 1-15 cents on Wednesday and again on Thursday. Friday the market was quiet at 8¼ cents for middling uplands.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 529,700 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 2,699 bales, including 300 for export, 2,399 for consumption. The figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight of 796,751 bales as compared with the same date of 1890, an increase of 905,633 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1889, and an increase of 906,738 bales as compared with 1888.

The report of the movement from the plantations shows:

1. That the total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1890, are 6,917,388 bales; in 1889-90 were 5,785,536 bales; in 1888-89 were 5,499,116 bales.

2. That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 27,303 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 15,307 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 436 bales, and for 1889 they were —— bales.

The Chronicle's advices by telegraph from the south are as a rule of a very favorable tenor. There has been an improvement in the weather conditions almost everywhere, needed rains having fallen and the temperature ranging high. In consequence cotton is growing rapidly and the outlook is more promising than heretofore. Blooms are reported at points in the gulf states.

This Is Shameful.

We have more than once called attention to the fact that Georgia is gaining an unenviable notoriety on account of the manner in which children are ruined in body and soul under our crude system of penal laws.

Occasionally a ten-year-old boy gets into jail. Not long ago two girls stopped in Atlanta on their way to a convict camp, but fortunately the prompt action of the governor and a number of citizens caused them to be sent to a reformatory.

And now Columbus comes to the front with a fifteen-year-old white girl, who, being unable to pay a fine for disorderly conduct, was sent to work with negroes on the rock pile, and locked up at night in a hot cell with the vilest of negro women. Of this case The Enquirer-Sun says:

> Crowding the girl together with vile negro females can never bring about a reform. She will be released more wicked and hardened in her sinful ways.
>
> It would be well for the grand jury, which meets on Monday, to look into this matter, and, if possible, suggest some arrangement whereby this herding together of white girls and negro women in the jail can be avoided. This girl may be bad, but she is young, and not beyond reclaiming. It is a shame and disgrace that the punishment provided for disorderly conduct should require this child to be sent to the rock pile to work with negroes in the day time, and at night be huddled in the same room with a lot of dirty negro females. Even in the state convict camps, public sentiment has demanded that the races and sexes be kept separate. It would seem to be the duty of the county to have such accommodations at the jail, and the grand jury may find right here a good field for reform and investigation.

It will be said that under our system such hardships must sometimes occur, as we have no reformatory for children and women.

The explanation won't do. We have no business with such a system. Then it should be recollected that a judge can suspend sentence. Rather than send a child, a girl, to the chaingang to consort with hardened criminals, would it not be better to stretch the power of the court to the utmost limit?

This is the view we take of the matter, and if this penal crusade against the children is to go on, there will be such a swelling chorus of protests from the good people of the country that it will shame us into doing our duty. As a civilized people we cannot let this disgraceful business go on.

Burning the Candle at Both Ends.

Rudyard Kipling's untimely physical collapse recalls the similar misfortune of Hugh Conway.

The two had about the same experience. When they were very young men they suddenly achieved a phenomenal success as story writers. Flattered by the unstinted praise of the public, and tempted by the money-making opportunities held out to them, they worked night and day to supply the demand for their writings.

Conway turned out as much copy in a year as he ought to have written in five years. He wrote until the pen dropped from his nerveless hand, went to Italy for his health, and died. Kipling is traveling the same road. He has crowded the work of five years into one year. Now, he is down with consumption, and has been sent to Italy probably to die at the age of twenty-five.

These young men tried to burn the candle at both ends. They tried to work without sleep or rest or recreation. They were determined to win fame and fortune all at once.

We believe in hard work, and plenty of it. It will not hurt a man within reasonable limits, but the fact must be recognized that a man has his limits. He is not a perpetual motion machine. If he tries to defy the laws of nature he will break down, collapse and quit work forever.

But there seems to be an intoxication about overwork that is beyond the reach of the ordinary mothods of temperance reform.

The Needs of the Hour.

The time is fast approaching when grave responsibility will fall on men in public office.

In ordinary times the administration of the government is not so difficult but that it may be successfully undertaken by men of moderate talent and good executive ability, coupled with old-fashioned honesty. We have had presidents of the United States who got through their terms of office in a respectable fashion who could not have administered the affairs of a great railroad corporation successfully for a day or an hour. The same is true in a greater degree of less important officers and members of congress. The business of ordinary times may be done by ordinary men, and the scramble for office brings to the front a great many who are more skilled in the arts of the politician than in the science of statesmanship.

That great, sluggish mass which we call the people, is indifferent, and even long suffering, until misgovernment becomes too grievous to be borne. Then indifference gives place to indignation, and inertia becomes momentum; the great mass which appeared to be dead is alive with energy, and where it had been dumb, is has a thousand voices, all angry and impatient. It is then that the politician is paralyzed; ordinary tactics are of no avail, and the familiar face of the place seeker is no more greeted with amiable satisfaction. His honeyed phrases fail to elicit the customary applause, and his half-way measures are treated with ill-disguised contempt. When the popular heart is deeply moved and its conscience aroused, men who mean nothing are impatiently brushed aside, and the bold, blunt man who strikes at the core of the dominant question has the eager attention of the crowd. At such times the voice of the agitater is loud in the land, and extremists of every character are able to obtain a hearing. When people have been long subjected to injustice, and the bitter fruit of it ripens into a social tragedy before their eyes, the ordinary disquisitions on the "eternal verities" are to the enraged populace as sounding brass and a tinkling symbal. When men and women are suffering for lack of the ordinary comforts of life, it will not do to go on repining about abstruse principles, however true or eternal. What is needed is a new application of sound principles to the present situation; and that is the work of a statesman.

At such times, superficial men seek to attack principles which are true and eternal, wrongly attributing injustice to time-honored principles, when it is the violation that is the cause of all the trouble. If no statesman arises to meet the emergency, so much the worse for the country. Change becomes inevitable, and in default of statesmanship, conservatism will be thrown to the winds, and the wheels of progress will be turned backward. It is at such times that statesmanship has its greatest opportunity and its greatest rewards. Within its reach is some great boon for humanity. Great progress is not to be expected in times of inactivity and indifference. We may look to the taking of some great step forward as the result of all this commotion, and if there is no such advance we may conclude that there were no men equal to the opportunity.

Within the next few years there will be mighty changes in this country, and there is a tremendous responsibility resting on the men who hold office or influence. It is a time for sober thought and honest grappling with the great questions of the time. The crisis has come and it will take men to meet it.

More Russian Persecution.

The Russians persecute other people besides the Jews.

An English traveler, H. B. Lambert, is authority for the statement that the Methodists in southern and western Russia are having a very hard time. One Petroff, a Methodist minister of five years standing, was recently arrested for preaching, and was locked up in prison with murderers and thieves. He is not allowed to write a letter or see his friends. He has never been tried, but it is reported that he will be exiled to Siberia. Two other ministers of the same denomination are also in prison, both charged with holding meetings that were attended by the orthodox. These men were secretly tried, and they will be sent to Siberia.

Over a dozen families at Balta have been banished. They were orthodox people, and were arrested for attending Methodist meetings. In the city of Kieff a Protestant minister has been sentenced to one year in prison for preaching to the orthodox. Thirty members of his congregation have been sent to jail for three months.

This inhuman treatment of Protestants should cause the United States and other Protestant countries to interfere as vigorously as possible under the circumstances. If several governments can be induced to unite in an earnest appeal for religious freedom in Russia the czar and his ministers will be forced by the moral pressure of the world's opinion to check the crusade now going on against the Jews and Protestants. It is simply monstrous in this enlightened age for a civilized government to banish and imprison men because they desire to worship God in their own way. The czar has gone back to the methods of three centuries ago, and his cruel despotism instead of strengthening his throne will undermine it, and drive his subjects in their desperation to become nihilists and assassins.

When the autocrat of all the Russias is afraid of a few Methodist village preachers he is in a very bad way. It is a very shaky empire that cannot stand freedom of conscience.

IT COST something to be a friend to the prince of Wales. He borrows a million at a time, and then asks an overtaxed people to endorse his notes.

THE SOCKLESS statesman, who is to speak at Americus shortly, will be right welcome in Georgia. One of Mr. Simpson's crowning virtues is that he speaks shortly—and to the point.

KEEP THE Grady hospital well in view. The weather is never too warm to put in a ten-strike for a good cause.

BEN BUTLER says it has been "a bad year for the righteous." John Wanamaker will thank him for this mild compliment.

DEACON SHEPARD is still raving at the Sunday newspapers. He is anxious to be criticised and advertised in the big Sunday editions.

THERE is nothing poetical about babbling English Brookes. They are discords to the Cumming man.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC thinks that the election of McKinley to the governorship of Ohio would make him the republican nominee in 1892. We doubt it. The republican party is hard up for presidential timber, but it is not going to shoulder a burden like that.

THE TREASURY is constantly receiving conscience money, the latest being a check from New York for $2,000. Raum might take advantage of this anonymous method and relieve a troubled conscience.

BLAINE'S FRIENDS announce that he will not compromise the party with any more letters. Money talks in the next republican presidential campaign.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER says: "It seems probable that the horrible deat of Lawyer Bartine, of Asbury Park, last Saturday, was actually due to 'hydrophobia fright,' and not to hydrophobia itself. Lawyer Bartine was an ex-athlete, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was bitten on the hand by a cat, presumably mad, or in a fit, last September. The wound healed quickly, but it is said Mr. Bartino became filled with a dread of hydrophobia. He brooded over the subject, read every scrap of information bearing on hydrophobia and rabies, and studied the symptoms with the greatest care, so that he almost became a monomaniac on the subject. When he felt out of sorts recently all his fears were redoubled, and he seems to have yielded to them and to have gone into a state of hysteria in which hydrophobiac symptoms, such as he had read about, were simulated until death brought rest to his racked body."

THE CHICAGO TIMES says that nobody in the north is fighting the south except a few pot-valiant editorial colonels. The people are all right.

THE LAST number of The Southern Medical Record besides other articles of interest contains a valuable contribution from the pen of Dr. E. H. Richardson, one of Atlanta's most promising physicians.

A LITTLE ROCK alderman, W. J. Capil, will be impeached for going to a Sam Jones meeting and leaving the aldermanic board without a quorum. To complete his punishment he will also be charged with carrying concealed weapons.

THE NEW YORK SUN, in defending the prince of Wales, seems to take the position that when a man is a libertine, drunkard and gambler it is all right if he will only say so in an open and manly way. This is doubtful. People get out of patience with too much of that sort of thing.

A SUDDEN WAVE of intemperance among the school boys of Philadelphia has resulted in a startling discovery. It is said to be due to the statement in the temperance textbooks that a small quantity of liquor makes a man lively and gay. When the boys read this they began to experiment a little. The temperance people have decided to have their books revised.

A TALLADEGA JUSTICE has decided that the issuing of store checks in payment of wages is a criminal offense against the laws of the state of Alabama and has bound a man over to the grand jury for doing it. It promises to be a "cause celebre," as it will be tested in the higher courts.

THE KNOXVILLE JOURNAL has the following strong editorial on an important subject: "Typhoid vs. Sewers—make your choice."

THE BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD says: "The New York Herald has taken some pains to discover the actual voting strength of the Farmers' Alliance and the various organizations which are supposed to be in sympathy with it, and the result of its efforts is certainly interesting, if not startling. It finds that the alliance numbers 1,300,000 members, to which must be added the colored alliance, 800,000; the Northwestern Alliance, with its strength in Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, with about 175,000 members; the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, strong in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, with 150,000 members; the Patrons of Husbandry, with about 200,000 members; the Knights of Labor, with 300,000 members, and the Citizens' Alliance, the membership of which is problematical. Twenty per cent reduction for women and non-voters will leave a grand total of nearly 2,500,000, or about one-quarter of the entire voting strength.

THE FOLLOWING history seems to show that a tendency to crime may be hereditary. The hanging of Charles Ford in Ottawa has called out some peculiar facts in the way of heredity. His father was hanged for murder, as was also his brother. His mother's brother is now in prison for train wrecking. His sister has run a thieves' paradise for years. Here is a case where crime has been handed down from parent to progeny, and strange as it may appear, the criminals have not been drunkards.

THE OLD HAND PRESS.

Love's Recompense.

Beneath the shroud the dead man lay
  And dreamed not that his love drew near;
But on his heart there fell that day—
  And angels saw it fall—a tear.

When lo! above the barren sod,
  By never any sunshine lit,
A white, sweet rose looked up to God
  And God looked down and smiled on it!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

The Rome Daily Enterprise has employed a humorous poet to put its advertisers in a good humor, and he is meeting with wonderful success.

"Alas!" exclaimed the old subscriber, "I am in the soup!"

"Would to heaven the soup were in me!" said the editor fervently.

Hanlon is going to make The Quitman Sun shine brightly over all southwest Georgia.

A poetical correspondent puts an old joke into rhyme as follows:

An Irishman while passing down the street
  Before a residence stood,
Admiring its beautiful finishings
  Of quaintly carved wood.

When a voice called: "Off from here
  My house is no church, you boor!"
"Faith," said Pat, "an' I thought it was
  Till the devil spoke from the door."

The editor of The Crawfordville Democrat has the right idea. He believes in advertising his town. And it may be remarked that The Democrat is gaining in prestige on account of its friendly and conservative tone.

Ananias lodge, No. 1013, Amalgamated Association of American Liars, is a North Carolina institution which is trying to get a foothold in Georgia. A gentleman who resides at Lincolnton, and who recently got off a great mule story, sends us the following card, received by him the other day:

"HALL OF ANANIAS LODGE, NO. 1013, AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LIARS.—Dear Brother: At the annual meeting of Ananias lodge, No. 1013, Amalgamated Association of American Liars, you were unanimously elected an honorary member, having passed a successful examination. Fraternally yours,

"Attest: G. WASHINGTON SYNTAX.

"ANN NANIAS OLDCUT, Secretary."

The society strikes the snake season favorably, and will, doubtless, do well in this state.

THE SUMMER RESORT.

White-capped billows breaking
  O'er the shining shells;
Pretty maidens making
  Mashes on the "swells."

"Swells," divinely dreaming,
  Free from earthly ills;
Hotel keepers scheming—
  Sixty dollar bills!

THE BILLVILLE BANNER.

We made a great mistake in our last issue when we stated that we did not believe in woman's rights. ☞ No paper will be issued from this office next week.

We are convinced that The Banner is a fixture—a gas fixture in a kerosene oil town.

Our pastor announced last week that he was opposed to women preaching. He is slowly convalescing now, but will not be able to take up a collection in the morning.

There was a terrible storm and lightning struck the men's rights meeting on Monday night. Dr. Brown's mother-in-law arrived unexpectedly.

All things come to him who waits. Six months ago we were not worth $1, but last week we had the good fortune to break our right leg in three places while boarding a train, and we compromised with the road for $7 and an annual pass.

Real estate is advancing in Billville. They have moved the cemetery three miles nearer in.

Major Jones, who owed us for six years' subscription, has returned from the west. The major came in a pine coffin, accompanied by a first-class coroner's certificate. He is here, and here to stay.

The man who tried to jump backwards from a flying train yesterday has been furnished with free accommodations in the town cemetery. There is a good deal of resolution in Billville whisky, but mighty little judgment.

In the Front Rank.

From The Dublin, Ga., Post.

Managing Editor Clark Howell is not only keeping THE CONSTITUTION up to the standard, but is pushing it still further in the front rank of southern journalism.

GOSSIP IN THE STATE.

Ella Dixon, a frail white girl of only fifteen years, can be seen almost any day working on the streets of Columbus, with negroes, on the chaingang. The girl was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, and sentenced to pay a fine of $15 or serve fifteen days at hard labor. Ella did not seem to have a friend in all the great crowd of sightseers, so the fine was not paid. She was carried back to the cell, where she began crying, and in a few minutes the Black Maria was backed up to the door and she was put in it with her eyes filled with tears.

Then two dirty wenches and a negro man were put in, and off they dashed for the rock pile, the negro women laughing and swearing as they went.

The Enquirer-Sun says that after the girl's first day on the streets, she was marched to the jail and then put up for the night with the negroes, there being no other place to put her. She was crowded in a hot cell, with some of the worst characters in the jail.

The pity of it is that when that poor girl is released she will be more wicked and hardened than she ever was before. A jail is a poor reformatory for children!

The Americus Times-Recorder, noticing the arrival of Colonel E. R. Jones, of the Albany bar, in that city, says:

"It has just leaked out that he intends making his bow to the world as Scott Thornton's only legitimate rival. He has remarkable talent, and Scott will have to hustle to keep his laurels from being snatched away. Colonel Jones came to Americus to consult with Colonel Frank Hooper, whom he wants to take an important part in the company. Developments are expected that will surprise the theater world."

A greater attraction than even the sockless statesman will be Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, who is expected in Americus July 14th. Mrs. Lease is the lady who played such havoc with Ingalls in Kansas. She will speak in Americus on the date mentioned. Extensive preparations are being made for the barbecue, and on July 14th Americus will have the largest crowd within her borders ever assembled there.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

A very strange story has come to light in New York. Many years ago there came to the south a German named Bernard Wittmer. He engaged in the cotton business and made a great fortune. When the war broke out Wittmer returned to Germany, where a son was born to him, but not in lawful wedlock. The fellow returned to America and the woman followed with her baby, but Wittmer refused to marry her and she remained in this country and raised her son, while the father went back to the old country. The son, now a man with several children, has fallen heir to the elder Wittmer's estate, worth at least $2,000,000. The estate embraces a castle of 350 rooms just outside Bremen. By a provision of the will the property is to remain very nearly intact until the old man's grandchildren are of age, and it will then be worth at least $20,000,000. The man who goes into possession of this property has been working as a typewriter in New York for $10 a week.

* *

The people of Atlanta feel an interest in the final result of the famous Frederick Howard damage suit which was tried two or three years ago at Jackson, Tenn. Howard once lived in this city. It will be remembered that the jury gave him 1 cent damages, but required him to pay the costs which amonted to $3,000. Howard objected to paying the costs and carried the case to the supreme court. A decision has just been rendered and he will have to pay. That is a pretty good costs bill for a 1-cent verdict.

* *

The latest story on Mr. Charles A. Dana, of The New York Sun, is this: A reporter was sent to a negro baptizing, and desiring to do the most enterprising thing he could think of, the young fellow went in with the "candidates" and was baptized. He thought he could write a better account if he could have an experience like the rest. Imagine the astonishment of the reporter when instead of a promotion he found himself "fired bodily." Mr. Dana said the baptizing was a serious matter to those taking part, and the reporter had no right to make fun of it in such a way.

* *

Hon. J. L. Hand, of Pelham, is at the Kimball. He is accompanied by his wife and two children.

* *

Mr. Frank Weldon, of The Savannah Times, registered at the Kimball last night.

* *

Hon. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe, is at the Markham house. Colonel Smith's road, the Smithonia, Danielsville and Carnesville railroad, is rapidly getting into shape. Carnesville has held a rousing meeting, and pledges herself to stick to Colonel Smith and the citizens of Oglethorpe in building the road.

The Carnesville people have extended an invitation to "the Hon. James M. Smith, other authorities of said road and such citizens of Oglethorpe and Madison counties as feel an interest in the completion of this road, to visit Carnesville at such time as suits their convenience, to confer with us in reference to the completion of said road."

* *

Rev. George R. Stuart, who went to Little Rock with Sam Jones and assisted him in his labors there, has been talking to a Chattanooga Times reporter about the visit. Of Little Rock's wickedness he talks at some length, and gives pointed illustrations. He says:

> That is an awfully wicked city, but we distributed hot shot right and left with telling effect. We had a very queer incident during our meetings in that place. The meetings were conducted in two old cotton sheds that stood close together. A canvas was stretched between the two, which made one very large room. At the time we were holding the meetings there was a show in town, and the owner was running in opposition to us. He used to have his band parade every evening, but it didn't work.
>
> One night there was an awful storm and our meeting house was blown almost entirely away. The next morning the owner of the show came to us and said that his show was no good; that he couldn't get an audience, and that he would sell out at rock bottom prices. The citizens bought the tent and equipage for $400; a pulpit was built in the ring, and that night we preached to people sitting all around us. The owner of the show came to the meeting and was actually converted.
>
> Little Rock is one of the most flagrantly wicked towns I ever saw. Why, right across the street from the tabernacle, in plain view of the pulpit, was a large house filled with lewd women. During the services they would sit in the windows and hang their legs out. But it only took a few meetings for us to shut up the front of that house hard and tight, and close all the blinds.

* *

Colonel R. J. Redding, of the experimental station at Griffin, is in the city visiting his children.

"Everything at the station is moving along nicely," said the colonel. "I am delighted with it all there. But I can't help running down to Atlanta once in a while. I've an Atlantian's love for Atlanta."

* *

"Did you ever hear a whole legislative body sing?" asked a prominent Georgian last night. "I have," he continued. "It was in 1884, one afternoon the members of the Georgia senate had gathered in the senate chamber for an afternoon session, and just before the hour for convening arrived, Bob Falligant, the soldier, poet, judge and prince of good fellows, started up the tune "In the Sweet By and By" in a clear voice. Instantly Tom Cabaniss, of Forsyth, Bob Mitchell, of Thomasville, Maddox, of of Chattooga county, and Senator Smith joined with a deep basso, Frank Colley, J. M. McBride and J. M. Traylor, of LaGrange, added a tenor.

"The whole chamber took up the tune, and the grand old song reverberated through those walls, which have looked down on many a stormy scene. It was a sight rarely ever witnessed in a legislative hall. The song was cut short by President Carlton calling the senate to order."

* *

It is astonishing what a small amount of money it takes to board the average negro, if he is boarding himself. He beats a Chinaman to death in the matter of economical living. There are plenty of negroes who get their board for 5 cents a day. They go around to the restaurants and eating houses and get a big pile of "scraps," or leavings, for a nickel, and it affords them royal feasting, and does them for the day. But if you put a negro where he can get it, he can eat up $5 worth a day and not half try.

* *

A little negro, a waif of Peters street, the offspring of the gutters, went into a grocery store down on Peters street the other day, and called for a nickel's worth of "sentiment." The proprietor informed him that he was just out. It was amusing to those that witnessed it, a little ape clad in rags, wanting a nickel's worth of "sentiment." From his appearance he had but scanty stock of that article, but he probably does not know that it is not kept in stock, by the average groceryman.

Carries a Level Head.

From The Cairo Southwest Georgian.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the great southern newspaper, carries a level head on the importance of the currency question. Men who follow leaders, regardless of the leaders' position on great national questions, may sneer at the pressing demands of our country's growth for an enlarged currency, but the people will make themselves felt in the matter.

GRAPHICALLY TOLD.

THE SPECTACLE OF THE SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ.

A Letter Describing the Thrilling Scenes as Given in the Presentation—Bull Fights, Spanish Dance, Prize Fighting, Etc.

"Vera Cruz."

When the exposition days come, from Nickajeck to Tybee these two words will be on everybody's lips.

Just as the "Wild West" was talked of and discussed all over the state, so this year will be the great spectacle of Vera Cruz, which is to form one of the chief features of the amusement part of this year's exposition.

Manager Cohen has received from a friend a letter giving a glowing description of the spectacle.

The Letter.

In the course of his remarks, he writes:

A brilliant blaze of pyrotechnic beauty filled the northern heavens last night. Eighteen thousand pairs of eyes were turned upon the painted sea and embattled fortress of Vera Cruz. The dark and starlit sky that hung over Union park and the mimic Mexican stronghold was rent by rockets and hidden by the fiery showers that fell from bombs bursting in the air. And when the great spectacle was over, the 18,000 people, almost with one voice, exclaimed that never before had their eyes beheld so grand a spectacle.

I feebly express it when I say the siege of Vera Cruz presents remarkable facilities for an effective pageant, surpassing any I have ever seen—and I have seen them all. The scene represents a city with strong walls and frowning castles rising out of a blue sea. In the foreground is an extensive walk, a broad sheet of water in front of it; between the lake and the spectators' stand is a broad roadway.

The performance opened last night with the band rendering an air full of the fire and poetry of old Spain. A brilliant-looking troop of Mexicans poured forth upon the plaza. There were graceful national dances and various sports, including a

MOCK BULL FIGHT,

which amused the audience for a considerable time, while on one side Achille Phillion's [illegible] wonderful equilibrists ascended upon a large globe, passing through a shower of fire with a grace and nonchalance, commanding continued bursts of cheers from the multitude.

CARMENCITA'S RIVAL.

Senorita Rosilotti appears in the plaza with a graceful bound and executes a Spanish dance rivaling Carmencita. Acrobats, wrestlers, boxers and others participate in the festivities. During the mock bull fight the American flag is insulted and used for the purpose of infuriating the bull amid the jeers and cheers of the Mexicans. A warning gun is heard and a flag of truce appears. A demand is made for the surrender of the city. The Mexicans, believing the castle of San Juan impregnable, reject the demand and drive the bearers of the flag of truce into the boat with derisive laughter.

THE BATTLE BEGINS.

Then begins the preparation for the siege. Along the road that borders on the lake General Winfield Scott and the American army advance. The soldiers perform a few evolutions. Horses dash by, dragging cannon. The bombardment begins. The guns of Vera Cruz belch forth a fiery shower of bombs, and the Americans reply with even a greater energy. The walls tremble. The powder magazines explode, one after another, with tremendous crashes. The massive masonry is stormed. A large frigate sails out on the border of the water and turns its guns upon the doomed city. The American troop erects a pontoon bridge across the lake. The victorious army crosses the bridge, and the capture of the city is complete.

"I could go on," continued the writer, "describing this magnificent spectacle, but fear of wearying you. I hope you will secure it for the Piedmont. I am sure nothing like it has ever been seen in the south, and it cannot fail to be a wonderful drawing card."

This Portends Revolution.

From The Kansas City Times.

Politics may be on the eve of a greater revolution than any to be effected by a third party. The woman in politics is a really new agent. In the temperance societies she has played a part in public, and there are numerous lectures on woman's rights and other emotional subjects, but her entrance into the serious business of campaigns is a recent phase of evolution.

The hard and effective work of Mrs. Lease and Miss Briggs last fall in Kansas is well known. A great number less prominent were busy—not all of them on one side either.

But it is not in Kansas alone nor in the declamatory third party propaganda that the powers of the feminine head and tongue are being employed. The tariff reform club has engaged Miss Briggs to carry conviction to the unthinking. She is now in Connecticut. The description makes her a charming woman, versed in human nature and well grounded in knowledge of the tariff. It seems that she does not make speeches, but calls on prominent men and gets them to promise personal exertions for the cause. If the leading citizen doesn't know anything about the tariff she posts him. If he does know a great deal she spurs him to zeal.

Miss Briggs is a good-looking brunette whose eyes are gray. This has always been a winning combination. She dresses well and talks with wonderful tact and charm.

If this scheme works look out for the woman in politics. The old-fashioned ward heeler and local busybody will simply not be in it. A woman who answers the descriptions given of Miss Briggs can do more to bring out enthusiasm and organize a campaign boom than five men. And never fear but that there are thousands of American women whom the essential parts of the description will fit. The only question is whether their entrance into politics is going to be a fashion.

Apples and Peaches.

From The New York Herald.

Jake Jimpson—You are the apple of my eye, dear.

Cora Bellows—And you are the peach of mine.

"Why the peach?"

"You are such a perpetual failure."

The Reason.

From The New York Tribune.

Johnny—Pa, when I become a man could I be elected president of the United States?

Father—Certainly, my boy, you were born in this country.

Johnny—And could I be a policeman if I wanted to?

Father—Why, no; you were born in this country.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

EDISON.—Edison looks when at work like a boy apprentice. His manner and speech are very boyish. But the fire of genius shines in his keen, gray eyes, and the clean-cut nostrils and broad forehead indicate strong mental activity. Though comparatively a young man, the occasional gleam of silvery hair tells the story of his application.

GORDON-CUMMING.—An old comrade-in-arms of Sir William Gordon-Cumming says that the baronet's favorite beverage is brandy and soda, huge tumblers of which he used to sip in the evening. Sir William was present at the death of Captain Barnaby, the heroic soldier and traveler, and with his sword cut down one of Barnaby's fiercest assailants.

CHAULER.—Amelie Rives Chanler and her husband expect to return to this country, after an absence of two years, in July. A few weeks will probably be spent at some summer resort, Mr. Chanler says. He has recently been in Boston but will sail for France late this month. The autumn is to be spent in Mrs. Chanler's old home, Castle Hill, Va., but they now intend to be in New York next winter, and thereafter to oscillate between the metropolis and Richmond.

CARLOTTA.—The Empress Carlotta has recovered her reason, but her whole life since the time, twenty-five years ago, when her husband was shot, has been a blank, of which no memory lingers.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Forecast for Sunday: Light showers; warmer; southerly winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 14.—7 a. m.—Barometer, 30.09; thermometer, 77; dew point, 71; wind, southeast; velocity, 4; rainfall, 0; cloudless.

7 p. m.—Barometer, 30.01; thermometer, [illegible]; dew point, 66; wind, east; velocity, 5; rainfall, 0; cloudless.

Maximum thermometer, 85; minimum thermometer, 60; total rainfall, 0.

ALLY TOLD.

OF THE SIEGE OF A CRUZ.

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Prize Fighting, Etc.

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TTLE BEGINS.

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HER REPORT.

—Forecast for Sunday
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1—7 a. m.—Barometer
w point, 71; wind, south
0; cloudless.
9.0; thermometer,
velocity, 5; Estimated
85; minimum

W. Y. ATKINSON.

ABLE AND ELOQUENT SPEECH AT THE TECH.

able Address Upon a Subject Near to
Hearts of the People of Georgia.
The Necessity of Technical Training.

address of Hon. W. Y. Atkinson at the mencement of the Technological school, an able and eloquent effort, and was greatly ed by all who heard it.

bably no man in Georgia takes a keener st in technical education, none could ciate more fully the great advantages to rived from it. These advantages have r been more clearly set forth than in nel Atkinson's address which was as fol-

Colonel Atkinson's Address.

mbers of the Board of Commissioners, bers of the Faculty, Students and and Gentlemen: Encompassed by machinery of the vast workshop the sons of Georgia are brought in with those factors which give to the civili of this age a character distinct from all this hall dedicated to that department ucation which gives dignity and productive to labor, one subject presents itself as pre- tly fitting to the occasion.

conditions of civilized life call for educa- that is practical and productive.

nineteenth century calls upon the schools form to the spirit of the age and to give to dent that training which will fit him for s of life.

applications of steam as a motive power, ricacies of trade, the complications of ma- ry, the diversity of industries, the skill nec- y to manufacture the finer products, demands special technical and industrial training be ed to the young. To a general culture the s must add technical knowledge, a skilled and an educated eye.

old relation between master and apprentice no longer; it is now capital and labor. Cap- has not the patience to train superintendents skilled workmen; the schools must equip for these positions.

IN THE OLD WORLD.

Long ago the old world recognized this de- and to comply with it has become its settled y.

As the best means of advancing their industrial t, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, , Germany and England have established -equipped technical schools. In some in- s this training begins in the lower grade s and reaches its completion in the techni- institutes England was slow to learn the rtance of this education.

At the world's fair in 1851 the conceded in- ority of her fabrics was galling to her national e. At the world's fair in 1878 twenty-five s of industrial and art training in her schools institutes enabled her to outstrip all rivals.

early as 1862 the government of the United s recognized the necessity for infusing more the practical into the education of our people provided for the establishment in each state an agricultural and mechanical college.

n the older states of the north, notably Massa- setts, the practical branches of education considered of the greatest importance.

In the manufacturing states and nations, the ility of such a system of education is not a ested question, the theory is an established act.

The power of knowledge is greatest where its ossessor has the skill to use it to make it pro- ductive.

So boundless is the realm of knowledge, so vast the field covered by our industries, that the suc- cessful man must be a specialist. If our schools and colleges are to give us learned lawyers, doc- tors, scientific men, clergy and statesmen, why not give us that which is of equal dignity and importance—the highest engineering, me- chanic, artistic, commercial and agricultural skill?

It is well enough to know who reigned in Rome, what generals fought the great battles of history and who have been founders of empires, but it is more important to know the uses of electricity, how to tunnel the mountain, how to mould and make the iron hands that spin and weave our fabrics how to make the forces of nature contrib- ute to the happiness of man.

THESE ARE PRODUCERS.

The man that takes the tree from the forest, the ore from the mine or the crude products of agri- culture and converts them into forms of use and beauty pursues a calling just as useful and hon- orable as he who adorns a profession, and is just as much a producer of wealth as he who reaps his reward from the smiling harvest field. Such pro- ducers is Georgia's greatest need.

To increase their number is to promote the growth of factories, the development of the re- sources of the state and add to the happiness of her people.

According to the census of 1880 only 9 per cent of the manufacturing of the United States is done in the entire south. Our educational system has not specially fitted our people to engage in such industries.

Advertise in tomorrow's paper for a skilled su- perintendent of machinery, or a skilled artisan, or for a bookkeeper, or clerk, and see how many competent Georgians will apply for each position. Go to your machine shops, your factories, to all the positions in your state which call for tech- nical training for skilled workmen and say how many of these positions are filled by Georgians.

We point with pride to our magnificent state capitol and cite it to show the advancement of our people. It is no more proof of the skill of our people than the possession of a famous painting proves its wealthy purchaser a talented artist. The state capitol is the product of the skill of other states, and evidence of the humiliating fact that Georgia's sons do not possess the skill to meet the requirements of her growth. The architect who designed, the superintendents and the skilled workmen who erected this massive and beautiful building were none of them Geor- gians.

For our personal attire in the comforts and con- veniences of our homes in almost every article we purchase we pay tribute to other states and na- tions.

Pass along the thoroughfares of this magnificent city, look at the rich and beautiful displays that are upon you from every window, pass through the exhibit halls of the Piedmont fair and ob- serve the riches and splendor of the products of human skill, then think how few are our own, and then—what a field for the energy and genius of our people.

In this day superior skill must create the wealth of the world and adorn with its touch every ar- ticle from the field and factory. The people who neglect this acquirement will see their markets filled with the products of others, and bring upon themselves poverty and bankruptcy.

WILL INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVE POWER.

Industrial and technical training in our schools will increase the productive powers of our people, diversify our industries, cheapen the comforts of life and render our state independent and self- sustaining—wealthy.

This training will enable us to create new forms of use and beauty. The material in our native state lying useless and valueless around us have but to receive the touch of the hand of a master and it will turn to gold.

A noble sentiment and the broadest business consideration dictate the adoption of this policy. To become prosperous and rich we must engage in the most lucrative employments, manufacture and supply the wants of our own people, to sell in the markets of the world and turn the balance of trade in our own favor.

Labor in the factory brings a richer reward than labor in the field. The average wages paid to men, women and children in the factories of Massachusetts in 1880 was $364.20 each. So long as the hand of the government is at the throat of our agriculturalists demanding that they donate to the favored industries a large share of their hard earned products, the harvester can not reap his just reward.

However dishonest may be this policy of the government, and however de- termined our war upon it, it is the part of wisdom in our farmers to prepare their sons for the most lucrative positions, whether in field, office or factory.

It is gratifying to know that a large number of the boys attending this institution are farmers' sons. I regret, however, to say that there are counties in Georgia which do not avail themselves of the privileges here open to their boys. It is to be regretted that there is not a greater num- ber of farmers' sons here preparing to enter the more lucrative positions opened to them in the various lines of industry. If they enter this field they will not fear the result. Whenever the farm- raised boy has entered the contest he has demon- strated that the strong physique and sturdy habits given by farm life have made him a match for all competitors. The farm, after all, is the greatest nursery of genius.

IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

To make knowledge more productive, to pre- pare our youth for practical life, that department of education of which this institution is a repre sentative must become a part of the course of in- struction in the common schools. In- struction in free-hand drawing alone would give that elementary training which is es- sential to success in almost any department of skilled labor.

The common school is a permanent and the most important part of the state's educational in- stitutions. Perfect it as I have indicated and at the door of every freeman the state will offer to her children such a foundation as may be completed by a higher course in a technological insti- tute or a university. This will not hamper the intellectual, but give the free- est scope to individual preference. The support of such an educational system would give some industrial training to every class. It would be the state holding out its hand to aid all her children and calling to them in the voice of encouragement and hope. Under this system it matters not how poor the child, whereever talent or genius exists it will be discovered and en- couraged The gifts of genius often come from the son of the brawny laborer. The inventive genius of the future, the future president of this great republic, may now be battling with the direst poverty.

The value of practical education was recog- nized by the state when she provided for the Georgia School of Technology. The pur- pose to establish this institution was a noble one, and its accomplishment a proud achievement. Let us not wait until death has claimed its founder before bestowing upon him merited praise. However successful may be his future, it is not within the reach of human endeavor to erect to his memory a nobler monument, nor to leave to posterity a blessing more invaluable. For this great work the name of N. E. Harris will live in the history of the state, and be beloved and honored by Georgians for generations to come.

While we honor him we must not forget the services of those members of the general assem- bly who were with him in the thickest of the fight, and justly share with him the glory of vic- tory.

I thought that ere another commencement is held in this hall that the noble boys who are here storing their minds with useful knowledge will place in this building a marble slab on which is carved the name of every member of the general assembly who voted to give to the sons of Georgia this great institution.

Such a recognition of their services to the state will be but merited honor, and will encourage others to noble deeds.

ITS USEFULNESS DEMONSTRATED.

The fierce opposition which was at first arrayed against this institution has rapidly disappeared as its mission has been unfolded and its usefulness demonstrated under the superb management of its local board and Dr. I. S. Hopkins, the finished scholar and accom- plished gentleman who has been honored with its presidency.

The mission of this school is an irresistible ap- peal to the philanthropist who feels an interest in the poor and ambitious boys of the state.

The endowment of such institutions will reach those most in need of help and be an inestimable blessing to those who are preparing themselves for useful and productive labor. Such endow- ments bless and brighten the lives of individuals, enrich the state and perpetuates the name of the benefactor in honor and in love. When the illustrious public services of Hon. Joseph E. Brown have been forgotten, when he is no longer remembered as governor, chief justice, or as United States senator, he will be loved and honored for the princely gift of $50,000 to the University of Georgia.

Bearing the name "The Charles McDonough Brown Scholarship Fund," in memory of a noble and gifted youth, my friend and collegemate, who died ere he reached manhood, it is educating many ambitious young men, whose genius will illustrate the history of Georgia.

CULTURE MUST BE ADDED.

However valuable we may consider the practi- cal branches of education, to this must be added the broadest and most liberal culture to develop the noblest and highest type of civilization.

Lord Bacon said that the most learned nations of the past were the wealthiest, the most power- ful the freest.

The same element that elevates the savage above the brute, exalts the civilized man above the savage, and gives to nations superior power and prestige.

The development of that spark of divinity which dwells within us enables man to master the forces of nature and convert them into the handmaids of civilization; brings into play his noblest faculties; gives a new charm to the beauties which lie around him, and opens his heart to the fullest ap- preciation of the true, the beautiful and the good.

So limited is the capacity of the ignorant for enjoyment, so little can they achieve by their labor, that it has been said "a boy is better un- born than untaught."

The greatness of a people, their power, prestige and national character, is measured by the de- gree in which they possess individual culture, wealth and liberty. These blessings are bestowed only upon the votaries of learning.

The people who have possessed these have at- tained such intellectual heights as to give birth to men of towering genius, who have made illustrious their civilization—men who have felt that one glorious hour of crowded life was worth an age without a name.

Following the downfall of the Roman empire intellectual darkness settled upon western Eu- rope. Learning, a captive of the clergy, was a pris- oner in the gloomy walls of the convent. Liberty, oppressed by the despotism of the east and stran- gled by the ignorance and superstition of the west, seemed in her death throes. After centuries of night morning came. In the early dawn learn- ing advanced with majestic brow and stately tread, and in her wake came unshackled liberty, with bleeding limbs, inspiring the pride and am- bition of a people whose intellect was to create the most wonderful civilization known to man. From this dawn of intellectual light it will be ob- served that the advance of knowledge aroused the spirit of liberty among the people, increased their wealth, brought comforts to their homes, raised the standard of manhood and gave consideration and dignity to the masses.

THE VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge is the fount of all blessing which can be secured by human effort.

There is no liberty without law, and no wise law save at the command of an enlightened peo- ple. Even in the government of a monarchy the best laws come in response to the wishes of a peo- ple who have the wisdom to discern the needs of the country and the power to mould that public sentiment which brooks no resistance.

Learning is not a light that can be hidden—it is but the accumulative thought of the ages, and the greater it grows the more powerful the light it sends forth. No nation that possesses learning can prevent its light and influence reaching all her people, and giving life and growth to her ma- terial interests. This gives to modern civilization its existence, its strength and its beauty.

We are apt to look no deeper than the surface— to think too much of the spacious harbor teeming with ships burdened with the riches of commerce, the busy looms, the humming factories, the thundering trains, the splendid cities and forget that the soul which inspires and sustains all these is mental culture.

Take from the little isle of Great Britain this imperial power and her factories, her ships, her commerce, her wealth, her power will disappear as if at the command of a magician. She might for a time preserve the forms of liberty, but dead would be the sacred fire that warms the image into life.

Early in the history of this great republic her wisest statesmen foresaw that to fulfill her sacred mission she must enlighten her people. At the behnest of Adams the constitution of the state of Massachusetts embodied the doctrine that the state should educate the people. The dearest am- bition of Jefferson for his own state was to have her perfect an educational system stretching like a ladder from the common school to a great university.

This was not the purpose of an aristocrat who desired a university for the exclusive benefit of the favored few, but of that illustrous patriot who rebelled not alone against the tyranny of Great Britain, but against aristocracy and monarchy, who comprehended the true spirit of the revolu- tion and genius of our government, who wor- shiped the spirit of democracy and battled for the rights of the masses. He knew that great seats of learning which advanced the interests of all were productive of a wealth of literature, of a great national intellect, of inventive genius, of industrial and agricultural greatness, and that learning was the invincible foe of tyranny and the mightiest champion of the people's liberties.

THE MOST HURTFUL OF HERESIES.

Yet it is often said that a liberal edu- cation is purely a personal mat- ter and that state aid to higher education benefits the few and not the many. This is the most hurtful of heresies, and would ere this have been eradicated but for the fostering care of the designing, unscrupulous and cowardly demagogue who prizes personal success above his country's good.

But for the great nurseries of learning, pre- serving the wealth of literature and knowledge of the past, enriching others with their own discov- eries, making them more attractive by their ge- nius, shedding their light over nations and con- tinents, the achievements of modern civilization would have been impossible; the rich and the poor, the capitalist and the laborer could not now enjoy the comforts and luxuries of this wonder- ful age.

In spite of the unjust, unequal distribution of wealth, the man of moderate means of today can enjoy more of the luxuries of life than were a few centuries ago at the command of the prince and and the nobleman. The countless blessings of knowledge enrich the lives of all—with magic touch they give comfort, light and joy to the cot- tage and the palace.

The mariner's compass, the cotton gin, the steam engine, electricity, machinery in its mani fold forms, all of which are the products of learn- ing, have made possible the industries of the world, the commerce of nations, and their influ- ence is felt in every mind and in every home. They have increased the reward of the laborer and decreased the cost of the comforts and luxuries of life.

Ignorance destroys progress and enthrowns tyr- anny; learning creates progress and enthrowns liberty. Learning lightens the work of the la- borer; ignorance increases the burdens. Ignor- ance is darkness; learning is light.

The attainments of a nation fix her measure of wealth and happiness, give national character, consign her to oblivions or wreaths around her brow the crown of immortality.

HERE AT HOME.

The defects of our educational system, the want of skill among the people of the state, do not argue the inferiority of our people. When we consider how different the conditions before the war from those with which they were confronted at its close their progress is the highest eulogy upon their character and capacity. What a picture of desolation the south presented at the close of the great civil war! The bones of thousands of her brave sons bleached upon the field of battle; her families were scattered; her homes were in ruins; her wealth was destroyed, her labor disorganized, her cities in ashes, her government in the hands of her former slaves.

Returning home with a sad heart, with a mind teeming with bitter memories, but with an un- broken spirit, the confederate soldier exemplified the loftiest patriotism and the sublimest heroism when, gazing over the ruins of his once prosper- ous country, he said: "This is my country, and I consecrate my life to the restoration of her wealth, her power and her greatness."

Promptly, with courage and wisdom, the sons of Georgia began to re- build their broken fortunes, to repair the waste of war and to repossess the temples of liberty.

Georgia's genius has never shone with more splendor than when it promptly adjusted itself to new conditions, caught the spirit of a new civili- zation, seized upon every new invention, every advanced thought and made her industrial system pulsate with thrift, energy and progress.

Let us move forward with the ambition to be not laggard, but leader. In our midst are boys with the ability to inspire new enterprises and preside over our growing industries. Shall we fit them for this work or allow them to furnish the muscle while the sons of other states fill the positions of profit, supply the brain and direct the growth of our state? Georgia answers, I will educate my sons that they may yield to none as their superiors, and that I may triumph over all in the race for intellectual and industrial supremacy.

THE SYSTEM MUST BE COMPREHENSIVE.

A people like ours, proud of their history, proud of their ancestors, ambitious for power or prestige can be relied upon to sustain such an educational system as will place their own sons among the leaders in commerce, in agriculture, in manufac- turing, in art and in learning.

This cannot be done by the common school and this institution only.

We must sustain an educational system so com- prehensive as to meet all the requirements of the age.

It must make provision for the deepest, broadest and most liberal culture. Such a system will enable her to succeed in the great contest in which she is engaged, and to secure the realization of her highest hopes.

This alone can lift her to the heights of which her sons fondly dream. It will bring the day when plenty smiles in every home, when her soil, touched only in compliance with the laws of nature, will yield her richest harvest, when from mountain to ocean may be heard the music of machinery, when the products of our factories, the fruits of our mines are freighted to the people of the distant ports of commerce, who in return pour into Georgia's lap their richest treasure.

It will bring the day when intelligence will sparkle in the eye of every child, when the intellectual development of every freeman will enable him to feel his importance and power, when culture will brighten every home, when the literature, knowledge and thought of the people of this commonwealth will command the admira- tion and the homage of mankind.

When our state is blessed with this glorious civilization let the proudest boast of our children be: This is the work of our fathers; this is the achievement of Georgians."

A PITCHED BATTLE

Between Police Officers and a Gang of Negro Toughs.

Sheriff Barnes and a squad of policemen had a lively battle with a mob of negro toughs yesterday.

It occurred in the woods near Clark's university.

Probably fifty shots were fired, but no one was wounded so far as is known.

The sheriff and his posse, however, came off the field with eleven prisoners, who now languish behind the iron bars of station house cages.

The prisoners taken by the raiders were:

Robert Haskins, William Franklin, Dan Martin, John Stallings, Sam Stubbs, Ed Mathis, Gilbert Ivey, Tom Andrews, James Bailey, Jake Wilkerson and John Stafford.

For some time past complaints have been coming to the sheriff and chief of police from citizens in the neighborhood about a big gang of negroes who congregate in the woods near Clark university on Sundays.

They gather there to drink whisky, play cards, shoot craps and generally make the country round about hideous with their orgies.

Yesterday morning Sheriff Barnes and Chief Connolly held a conference over the situation, which resulted in a determination to break up this gang of negro toughs.

Captain Pink Manley, with Detectives Bedford, Cason, Crim, Green and Officers Sewell, Mehaffey and Holt, headed by Sheriff Barnes, boarded the Pryor street dummy yesterday about 11 o'clock, and when they arrived at the rendezvous of the gang, scattered through the woods with the purpose of closing in on their prey.

There were about forty negroes in all, gathered in a crowd around a beer keg and a small barroom of whisky bottles, shooting "craps" and drinking.

The crowd was just full enough to be in a fighting humor, and when the police began closing in, there was a general pulling out of pistols.

The police also drew their weapons, but the negroes opened fire first.

For a few minutes the air was blue with smoke, and the shots were exchanged thick and fast.

Sheriff Barnes and his squad of policemen behaved like veterans, and pressed right on toward the camp of the enemy.

When the negroes saw that the officers were not to be repulsed, they began running in every direction, throwing their pistols in the underbrush as they went.

Out of the crowd eleven were captured.

Their pockets were well loaded with dice, cards and nickels.

They are entered on the state docket for gaming.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

Adjutant Kell Returns from Chickamauga Yesterday.

Everything is ready for the reception of the troops at Chickamauga.

The first regular state encampment opens tomorrow, and for a month straight the soldier boys will monopolize public attention.

Adjutant General Kell, who went up to Chickamauga Saturday to take a final look at the arrangements, returned yesterday.

Colonel George A. Mercer, of the First regiment of Savannah, who also went to the camp ground Saturday, came down to Atlanta yesterday.

Both are enthusiastic in their views of the encampment outlook.

The First regiment and the attached troops which will occupy the camp during the first week will begin arriving on the Chickamauga field today, and tomorrow at noon the formal opening will take place.

Colonel Mercer, who is in command, will return to the encampment today.

The Champion Debate at Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—The champion debate was the event of Saturday night at the chapel. The Demosthenean and Phi Kappa orators were pitted against each other, and the question of coeducation of the sexes was discussed. The Phi Kappas were represented by Messrs. W. E. Chrisdee, of Dawson, and Eugene R. Black, of Atlanta, and they championed the cause of coeducation. The Demostheneans had Messrs. C. R. Nisbet, H. A. Alexander and Hugh M. Dorsey, of Atlanta, and upheld the negative. Colonel John R. Slater, of Valdosta, in a short speech, gave the victory to the Phi Kappas. This makes the twelfth victory out of the last thirteen contests.

—Freight Light.

A large number of the train crews of the East Tennessee road are idle, caused by the lightness of traffic at the present. Business will get better as watermelons begin coming in freely.

PROBABLY KILLED.

A TERRIBLE RIOT IN LITHIA SPRINGS SATURDAY NIGHT.

Marshal J. M. Caldwell and Postmaster John S. Bomden set Upon by a Gang of Negro Toughs, and Cut to Pieces.

Marshal James M. Caldwell and Postmaster John S. Bowden, of Salt Springs, were seriously cut by a mob of desperate negroes Saturday night.

It was a riot.

The citizens of Cobb county spent yesterday from before dawn until late in the morning scouring the country for the negroes.

They were armed with Winchesters and shotguns, and it was providential that no lives were forfeited for the bloody work of the negroes.

The negroes who did the bloody work were Jim and Dock Bohannon, Aleck Garrett, Mack Linhart and Jim Chandler. Jim Hollis, a white man, also took a hand in the riot.

All have been arrested and are now in jail.

Bob Milton, a negro, also suspected of having been implicated in the attack on the marshal and postmaster, was arrested in Atlanta, and is looked up in the station house.

The story of the riot was told in Atlanta yesterday by passengers on the incoming Georgia Pacific train.

A crowd of drunken negro toughs became so disorderly in Salt Springs along toward midnight Saturday night that Marshal Caldwell attempted to arrest Jim Bohannon, the leader.

He resisted and drew a pistol, which he began shooting promiscuously, and the marshal called on Postmaster Bowden for help.

At this the negroes became more desperase than before, and the entire gang closed in on the marshal and postmaster.

Knives and pistols were drawn, and Marshall Caldwell and Postmaster Bowden both received severe stabs.

Both fell to the ground, at which the negroes scattered before other citizens could interfere to prevent their escape.

Marshal Caldwell was found to be very dangerously wounded. He became unconscious soon after he was picked up, and up to late last night had not revived sufficiently to talk.

Postmaster Bowden's wounds are also serious, but not so bad as those received by the marshal.

Who did the stabbing has not yet been found out.

The news spread quickly, creating intense feeling against the negroes, and in a short while posses were scouring the woods for the perpetrators of the bloody deed.

During the day six negroes supposed to have had a hand in the cutting of the marshal and postmaster were captured, and for safe keeping were taken to the jail at Douglasville.

Bob Milton, a negro, boarded the incoming Georgia Pacific train yesterday morning near Salt Springs. His shirt was spotted with blood, and his general action caused him to be reported to the police as probably one of the negroes engaged in the cutting. When the train arrived in Atlanta, he was taken to the station house by Policeman Harper, and there a long-bladed knife was found in his pocket.

Milton said he left Salt Springs because he was afraid he might be hurt by the white people, whom he said were going about armed with rifles and shotguns.

He admitted knowing a good deal about the stabbing of the marshal and postmaster but asserts that he was not engaged in it in any way.

Drs. Garrett and Whitehead are doing all that can be done for the wounded men. Marshal Caldwell is considered in a very dangerous condition, the latest advices being that he cannot possibly live longer than a day or two at most.

The gravity of the case is shown by the fact that Colonel Joe James, attorney for the prosecution, has telegraphed for Colonel John S. Candler, solicitor general of that circuit, to be present at a commitment trial today.

FOR HIS LIFE.

A Young Mississippian Who Must Stand Trial for Murder.

A young man who could not be, judging by his appearance, more than twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, stood with shackled hands in the carshed yesterday afternoon.

Near him stood a muscular, determined-looking fellow, evidently an officer.

"His name is Wayne Hill," explained Deputy Sheriff McEachem, "and he's going out to Mississippi to stand trial for murder. I captured him in Robertson county, North Carolina. Have had him spotted for some time, waiting for papers from Governor Stone.

"His crime? Well, he killed a man out near Winona, Montgomery county, about a year ago. Since then he has got married—married a pretty little girl. It was a sad scene, I can tell you, when I took him away from her. I don't know whether they've much of a case against him or not, but I do know there's $200 in it for me."

There was a tear in the eye of the young prisoner when he heard his wife spoken of.

Then the Georgia Pacific train backed in, and the sheriff and his prisoner were lost in the crowd that boarded it.

OZBURN NOT RESTING WELL.

A Stomach Complaint Kept Him Restless Last Night.

Charles M. Ozburn, at the jail, did not rest well yesterday.

Last night, particularly, he was restless and feverish.

The trouble was a stomach complaint, from which, at times, he appeared to be suffering acutely.

He had only a few callers during the day, and was kept as quiet as possible.

A NEGRO STRUCK

On the East Tennessee Track Near Holton, Yesterday.

The north-bound East Tennessee train which reached Atlanta yesterday morning ran into a negro, who was sleeping on the track near Holton, and though he was still alive when the train left, his recovery is hardly possible.

The negro was drunk and was sleeping on the track. The engineer did not discover him until it was too late to stop the train.

The negro's head was badly crushed and his left arm broken. Nobody knew who he was.

—Anti's Petition.

The anti-prohibitionists on Peters street are circulating a petition asking that the sale of whisky on that street be continued. It is in rebuttal to the petition circulated by the prohis, and which was numerously signed some time ago.

—Walker Street Sunday School Picnic.

The picnic of the Sunday school of Walker street Methodist Episcopal church will be given on Tuesday at Powder Springs. The train leaves the East Tennessee depot at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, returning at 6 o'clock p. m.

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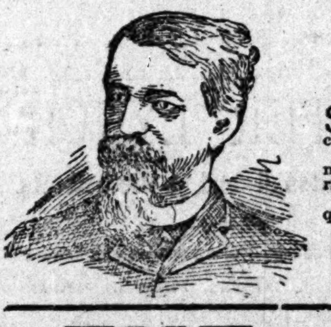

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"Masses of Marble" in yesterday's Constitution told all about Nantahala.

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AT THE CONVICT CAMP.

GOVERNOR NORTHEN CONDUCTS THE SERVICES YESTERDAY.

The Ladies Distribute Flowers—"Thank God," Says the Governor, "for Such a Sight"—What Was Done.

Governor Northen conducted religious services yesterday afternoon at the convict camp of the Chattahoochee Brick Company.

The event was a memorable one, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under whose auspices the service was held, have reason to be proud of their work.

Governor Northen and his party left at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the Georgia Pacific. Rev. Dr. Sherrill was the only minister—though there were several other gentlemen present. Fifteen members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union were in the party, and in addition to these there were thirty or forty young men going, most of them, in idle curiosity.

The camp is a picturesque place. Inside the high stockade fence are two large frame buildings occupied by the prisoners, and a third smaller building used as a hospital, all clean whitewashed.

Outside the stockade are a few houses, all white, and beyond lies the brick-making plant and the Chattahoochee.

There are 173 convicts in the camp. All of these, except a few trusties, were inside the stockade.

The services were held in the large building occupied by the convicts. Quite a crowd of young men were refused admittance, as the rules governing the admission of visitors are very strict. This excluded the sight-seers.

The ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union party and the governor carried baskets filled with bouquets. They were roses, daisies, cape jasmines, fuchsias, boxvine, larkspur, dandelion, magnolias, pinks, geraniums, lilies, violets and the like. To each bouquet was tied a small card, on one side of which was printed, "A Message for You," and on the other side a scriptural quotation.

Inside the building, where the services were held, the convicts were sitting upon the two rows of beds that were ranged along the walls, while a few were lying or reclining upon the beds, and others were standing. White and black, old and young, were mingled promiscuously; all wearing loose striped clothing, with chains about their ankles.

A small table served as a pulpit for the governor, and close by this several benches were placed for the visitors.

The negro convicts, as a rule, manifested an interest in the services; the whites, if they felt such an interest, were not so ready to manifest it.

The hum of conversation, the clanking of chains, the noise of slow moving about, all ceased as the governor arose.

The place became silent and still.

THE GOVERNOR OPENS THE SERVICES.

"This is an unusual sight," said the governor, "to see ladies here who come to pray for you. They came to you with very tender hearts, and with warm sympathy. They know that every man within the sound of my voice, every one of you, was once an innocent little child—just such a child as a mother loved and prayed for. Every one of you has had a mother pray for him, 'O God, make my boy a good man and a good citizen.'

"These ladies come to you today with hearts like mother-hearts, knowing that you are very sorry possibly for a great many things you have done, that you are very penitent for being here—to offer you their sympathies and prayers and heart-help.

"My friends, though you are in stripes, under the sentence of the law and under the condemnation of the state, I want to say to you—there's hope! Don't be discouraged. Don't give up. There's hope for you now of Christ and heaven. These ladies bring you flowers and the gospel. It may shock some of them to come here, to think of your past—it does shock their gentle natures, but I thank God that there is a religion that will bring even timid women here to carry Christ and the gospel. My friends—I say 'my friends'—my brethren in God, for you are not lost to humanity! Let's open our hearts and sing that good old song that develops the whole plan of the gospel, 'There is a fountain filled with blood.'"

SIGNING A HYMN.

The governor read slowly and with feeling the first verse of this familiar hymn, and Mr. C. W. Sample started the tune.

Nearly all those present joined in the singing. The effect was grand, as the chorus grew stronger and stronger. It was noticeable again, however, that the white prisoners held rather aloof, while the negroes entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion.

Two more verses were sung.

"Now," said the governor, "there is present with us a minister of God, and I will ask him to pray for us."

There was a muffled clanking of chains as the prisoners knelt, or moved to some more convenient posture of acquiescence.

Rev. Dr. Sherrill, of the Church of the Redeemer, delivered a touching and appropriate prayer. As this was concluded the governor spoke again:

GOVERNOR NORTHEN SPEAKS AGAIN.

"You have all heard," said he, "that I am the governor. You all know that I have the authority to pardon all of you, right now, and tell you to walk out from here free men. All of you have families or relatives and friends at home, and how grateful and thankful they would be if I did that! I haven't come for that, my friends, but to tell you that the Lord God has a pardon written and sealed and ready for you, worth more than all the pardons that all the governors on earth could give you. Suppose I offered you a pardon, would you refuse it? The Lord God, the ruler of the universe, offers you a pardon worth infinitely more. Let's sing another song."

The governor himself led the singing of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

Next came the reading of the scriptures by the governor. The lesson was from Revelations, 20th chapter, beginning with the 15th verse.

The governor contrasted that final great trial, the judgment at the last day, with the trial they had all known in the courts.

"Here," said he, "there were many things the court could not find out, and you had a lawyer and friends to help you. There your every action and every thought will be known, and nobody can help you. There is no escaping God's law. I must meet that trial all by myself. So must you. My friends cannot help me then, nor my mother, nor my wife. I must stand all alone and account for what I have done. What a solemn thought!

"Don't be wicked. Don't swear and don't do wrong. If you have been wicked, be wicked no longer. Remember how merciful the Lord has been to let you live all this time, when you have forsaken and forgotten him. Think how He offers Himself to you this evening after you have rejected Him so many times.

"Start now to do right. Don't rely upon yourself. Go to God every day and every night for His help. Have the courage to get down on your knees right here and pray. Say to Him, 'O, God, sinner as I am, wicked as I am, I want you to help me, for I cannot help myself—help me to get to heaven at last.' And when you do that, all these good women will pray for you. How many of you wish these good women to pray for you? Hold up your hands, those that do."

All of them, with perhaps only one or two exceptions, held up their hands.

"Ah," said the governor; "thank God for such a sight. There, my beloved—there is work for us."

CONCLUDING EXERCISES.

The governor then led in prayer.

Then, while another hymn—"Pass Me Not, O Gentle Savior"—was being sung, the ladies went around distributing the bouquets. Every single convict was given one, and they seemed to appreciate and treasure the flowers.

The doxology was sung.

"We must say good-bye now," said the governor. "Be good men. Be faithful and obedient, and don't forget to pray. Good-bye."

"Good-bye! Goodbye!" came in a hearty chorus from the convicts.

Several ladies called upon the four convicts in the hospital and gave them flowers and talked to them.

It was too late when the services at Chattahoochee camp were concluded for the entire party to go to the female camp at Bolton, but two ladies of the W. C. T. U. made the trip in a buggy, carrying flowers enough for all the prisoners there.

The women at the Bolton camp have a half holiday next Saturday, and a service similar to the one yesterday will be held there then.

The governor's party reached Atlanta again at 5:30, happy in the result of their good work.

DR. McDONALD TO LECTURE.

He Will Appear Before the Normal Class Today.

In the course of lectures before the normal school, the programme for today will be filled by the Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor of the Second Baptist church.

His lecture will no doubt prove to be exceedingly interesting to all who hear him.

Dr. McDonald is known to be a profound scholar, a most agreeable extemporaneous speaker and a champion of every educational enterprise. He has been a teacher himself, and has made the subject of instruction a lifelong study. He is now a member of the board of trustees of the Southern Baptist seminary at Louisville, Ky. He was formerly professor of moral science at Georgetown college. He has twice been tendered the presidency of Wake Forest college in North Carolina. He was closely identified with some of the most important colleges in Richmond, Va., during his residence in that city, and has always been a friend to public schools. Hence the normal school is to be congratulated upon having secured him to lecture in its course.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Misses Sadie, Jennie and Master Edwin, children of Major William E. Wailes, Selma, Ala., are visiting Mrs. L. Snider, 138 Capitol avenue.

⁂

Dr. W. M. Durham and Mrs. Dr. Durham, Miss Lucy Durham and Dr. G. W. Delbridge left the city last night for Hot Springs, Ark., to attend the National Eclectic Medical Association.

⁂

A very enjoyable affair the past week was a confirmation and birthday party given by Miss Rubie and Henry Eichberg on Saturday evening. The house was prettily decorated for the occasion with smilax and roses, and the grounds were brilliantly lit up with Chinese lanterns. Dancing formed an enjoyable feature of the evening, which was concluded with an elegant supper. Nearly 100 young ladies and gentlemen were present.

⁂

Mr. Jacob Elsas and family left yesterday for Tybee, where they will spend the summer.

⁂

Invitations have been received by friends in the city to the marriage of one of the best known young men of Atlanta—one of the best known insurance men of the south—which will take place June 30th in Birmingham. The invitations are issued by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Glover, who "request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their sister, Miss Ursula Abney to Mr. James Conway Hunter. The ceremony will be performed Tuesday morning, June 30th, at 10:30 o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Glover, 605 North Twentieth street, Birmingham.

⁂

Senator and Mrs. Colquitt and Miss Dollie Colquitt leave today for a visit of ten days to Indian Springs.

⁂

DALTON, Ga., June 13.—[Special.]—One of the best amateur entertainments ever given in Georgia was enjoyed by an immense crowd last evening at the opera house.

The play, "Under the Gaslight," has been on the boards at intervals since '57, but no theatrical troup ever put it on with better scenery or finer costumes than our amateurs had as aids to their fine acting. All were good in the several parts, but Mr. and Mrs. Carmen, Mr. and Mrs. Babcock, Mel Carter, Miss Barrett, Mr. Sam Loveman and Mr. Tery Bivings more excellent. Rarely have amateurs been called before the footlights with such enthusiasm as greeted our "stars" last evening.

The play was given for the memorial fund and it is hoped that the $1,000 for the monument is now raised. The ladies having it in charge deserve much credit.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Jennie Reid.

No sadder event has occurred in our city within the last year than the death of this noble young woman. She was the youngest daughter of Benjamin Davis, of Eufaula, Ala., a gentleman of the old school, who was loved and honored by the people of the state, to whose material and religious welfare he devoted his life. God gave him four children—two sons and two daughters—who under his wise discpline and that of his cultured and pious wife, developed into men and women of exceptional strength and beauty of character. Mrs. Reid, the youngest of the four, was married only eighteen month ago to a young man who, by nature and culture, was fitted for companionship with her in the joys and struggles of life. There were never two beings better suited to each other. Never were two beings happier in the relation of husband and wife. Never did death sever ties more sacred, sweeter than those which bound them to each other. The young mother leaves an infant. May that little treasure, now doubly dear to the heart of the bereaved young father, be the special object of God's tender and loving care. Mrs. Reid was a consistent and devoted member of the Second Baptist church. The eulogy delivered yesterday over her remains by her pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald, was pathetic, eloquent and in every respect worthy of the occasion.

J. B. H.

Mrs. Edgar Tucker.

Mrs. Edgar Tucker, nee Belle Thweatt, died at her home in Opelika last week. Mrs Tucker was the daughter of Colonel Peterson Thweatt, formerly comptroller general of Georgia, and the sister of Mr. Aleck Thweatt, the well-known railroad man. She was very well known in Atlanta and through Georgia, and the news of her death will cause great sorrow to her friends.

Nervous debility, poor memory, diffidence, sexual weakness, pimples, opium habit cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at druggists, by mail 10 cents. Miles Med. Co. Elkhart, Ind.

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PERSONAL.

J. T. LOFTON & Co., 60 Peachtree, junction Broad street; artistic wall paper. 'Phone 1,093.
may 16-d 1m.

MR. W. B. PITTS, with C. O. Tynn, left the city last evening for a month's travel in the east. He will visit Saratoga and other points.

The engineer's report on Nantahala in yesterday's Constitution tells all about it.

Read again "Masses of Marble," yesterday's Constitution, and take some stock in Nantahala.

Did you read what yesterday's Constitution said about Nantahala, "Masses of Marble."

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

CAVE SPRINGS, GA., June 5, 1891.

PROPOSALS FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE waterworks at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen in the office of the principal, will be received to 2 o'clock p. m. of Monday June 22, 1891. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. By order of the board of trustees.

W. O. CONNOR, Principal,
Cave Springs, Ga.

jun 9—7t

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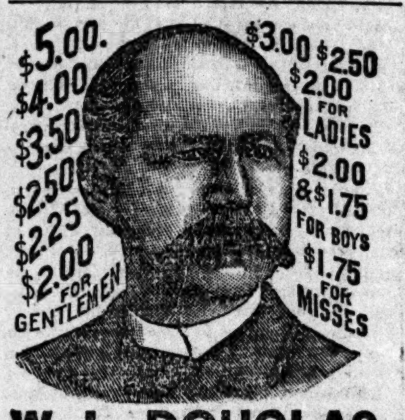

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 3, from Savannah ... 7 00 am	*No. 2, to Savannah ... 7 10 am
*No. 15, from Barnesville ... 8 00 am	*No. 14, to Macon ... 11 30 am
*No. 11, from Macon ... 10 50 am	*No. 12, to Macon ... 2 45 pm
*No. 1, from Savannah ... 5 35 pm	*No. 16, to Barnesville ... 5 45 pm
*No. 13, from Macon ... 10 20 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah ... 7 10 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Nashville* ... 7 00 am	To Nashville* ... 8 10 am
From Marietta ... 8 25 am	To Chattanooga* ... 1 35 pm
From Rome ... 10 55 am	To Rome ... 3 45 pm
From Chat'n'ga* ... 1 45 pm	To Marietta* ... 5 09 pm
From Nashville* ... 6 40 pm	To Nashville* ... 6 25 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From West Point ... 10 00 am	To Opelika* ... 7 00 am
From Montg'm'y* ... 12 05 pm	To Selma* ... 2 40 pm
From Selma* ... 2 10 pm	To West Point ... 4 30 pm
From Opelika* ... 5 45 pm	To Montgomery* ... 11 50 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Augusta* ... 6 30 am	To Augusta* ... 8 00 am
From Covington ... 7 55 am	To Decatur ... 8 55 am
From Decatur ... 10 05 am	To Clarkston ... 12 10 pm
From Augusta* ... 1 00 pm	To Augusta* ... 2 45 pm
From Clarkston ... 2 20 pm	To Clarkston ... 3 25 pm
From Clarkston ... 4 50 pm	To Covington ... 6 20 pm
From Augusta* ... 5 45 pm	To Augusta* ... 11 15 pm

EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 12, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ... 10 35 am	No. 12, for Rome, N'w Y'k, Cincin'ti, Ku'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points. 12 15 pm
*No. 11, from NewY'k, Knoxv'le, Nashv'le, and Cincinnati ... 6 50 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincin'ti, New York and Memphis ... 11 40 pm
*No. 15, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Knoxville ... 5 15 am	*No. 15, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville ... 5 30 am
*No. 14, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Macon ... 8 40 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville ... 7 05 pm
No. 13, from Chattanooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome ... 2 40 pm	No. 16, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga ... 7 00 am

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Lula ... 7 55 am	To Washington* ... 7 10 am
From Wash'gton ... 2 25 pm	To Washington* ... 12 25 pm
From Wash'gton* 12 15 pm	To Lula ... 4 30 pm
From Wash'gton* 11 30 pm	To Washington* ... 6 00 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Greenville* ... 6 30 am	To Birmingham* ... 2 30 pm
From Tallapoosa* ... 8 40 am	To Tallapoosa* ... 5 45 pm
From Birming'm* 12 15 pm	To Greenville* ... 11 10 pm
From Lithia Spgs* 5 30 pm	To Lithia Springs* 9 00 am

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From F't Valley* 10 20 am	To Fort Valley* ... 3 00 pm

*Daily. †Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.
the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.
The following schedule in effect May 10, 1891:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 56 Daily except Sunday.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	2 40 p m	11 50 p m	5 00 p m	7 00 a m
Ar Newnan	4 00 p m	1 17 a m	6 40 p m	8 26 a m
Ar LaGrange	5 05 p m	2 24 a m	7 55 p m	9 35 a m
Ar W Point	5 33 p m	2 58 a m	8 30 p m	10 03 a m
Ar Opelika	6 13 p m	3 48 a m	....	10 45 a m
Ar Columbus	....	5 10 a m	....	12 05 p m
Ar Motgomry	8 10 p m	6 00 a m	....	....
Ar Pensacola	11 00 a m	1 05 p m	....	....
Ar Mobile	3 00 a m	12 10 p m	....	....
Ar N Orleans	7 30 a m	4 45 p m	....	....
Ar HoustnTex	5 20 p m	5 20 a m	....	....
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT.				
Lv Mengomry	8 30 p m	8 50 a m	....	....
Ar Selma	10 25 p m	10 35 a m	....	....

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 57*	No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	8 25 pm	7 30 pm	....	....
Lv Mobile	11 00 pm	12 20 pm	....	....
Lv Pensacola	9 45 pm	7 00 pm	....	....
Ar Montgomery	7 30 am	6 00 am	....	....
Lv Selma	6 10 am	4 10 pm	....	....
Lv Montgomery Leave	8 10 am	6 20 am	....	....
Ar Columbus	12 05 n'n	....	....	11 45 am
Ar Opelika	10 35 am	5 00 am	....	2 05 pm
Ar West Point	11 17 am	5 30 am	6 45 am	2 50 pm
Ar LaGrange	11 45 am	9 37 am	7 16 am	3 20 pm
Ar Newnan	12 47 pm	8 15 am	8 26 am	4 26 pm
Ar Atlanta	2 10 pm	12 05 pm	10 10 am	5 45 pm

*Daily except Sunday.

Train 50 carries Pullman buffet sleeping cars between New York and Atlanta, and Pullman buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans. Train 51 carries Pullman buffet car between New Orleans and Atlanta, and Atlanta and New York. Trains 52 carries Pullman buffet sleeping car between Washington and New Orleans, and train 53 carries Pullman buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta and solid vestibule Atlanta to Washington.

ED M. L. TYLER, General Manager.
R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Maanger.
JOHN A. GEE, Asst. Gen'l Pass Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Time Card in effect May 17, 1891.

Atlanta to Florida	No. 2	No. 4	No. 12	No. 14
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm	2 45 pm	11 30 am
Ar Griffin	8 36 am	8 47 pm	4 25 pm	1 05 pm
Ar Macon Junc	10 30 am	10 55 pm	6 30 pm	3 42 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	11 05 pm	6 40 pm	3 55 pm
Lv Macon	10 20 am		7 00 pm	
Lv Macon Junc	10 35 am		7 03 pm	
Ar Albany	2 55 pm		11 15 pm	
Ar Thomasville	5 40 pm			
Ar Waycross			4 50 am	
Ar Brunswick			7 15 am	
Ar Jacksonville			7 25 am	

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11	No. 13
Lv Jacksonville	....	....	7 35 pm	....
Lv Brunswick	....	....	7 50 pm	....
Lv Waycross	....	....	10 10 pm	....
Lv Thomasville	....	....	....	8 30am
Ar Albany	....	....	1 45 am	11 00am
Ar Macon	....	....	6 30 am	5 35pm
Lv Macon	1 45 pm	3 15 am	6 50 am	6 10pm
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	5 28 am	9 18am	8 42pm
Ar Atlanta	5 35 pm	7 00 am	10 50 am	10 20pm

ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.

	No. 2	No. 4
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm
Lv Griffin	8 36 am	8 47 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	10 55 pm
Lv Macon	11 00 am	11 45 pm
Ar Savannah	6 20 pm	6 30 am
Ar Jacksonville	7 25 am	12 00 m

Hourly Suburban Train to Hapeville. Lv Atlanta for Hapeville, daily except Sunday, from Whitehall st. crossing, 6, 7:40 a. m., 1, 3, 6:10, 8, 11 p. m. To East Point: 10, 11, a. m., 5 p. m. Lv Hapeville for Atlanta, daily except Sunday, 6, 6:45, 8:20 a. m., 2, 4, 7:15, 8:45 p. m. Lv East Point for Atlanta: 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 5:30 p. m.

Palace sleeping cars on No. 4 to Savannah; Pullman, Savannah to Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH TO ATLANTA.

	No. 1	No. 3
Lv Jacksonville	7 35 pm	1 00 pm
Lv Savannah	6 40 am	8 10 pm
Ar Macon	1 20 pm	3 00 am
Ar Griffin	3 55 pm	5 28 am
Ar Atlanta	5 35 pm	7 00 am

Pullman cars, Jacksonville to Savannah; Palace sleeping cars, Savannah to Atlanta.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.

		No. 2	No. 12
Lv. Atlanta		7 10 am	2 45 pm
Ar Griffin		8 36 am	4 25 pm
Lv Griffin		9 20 am	4 30 pm
Ar Columbus		12 10 am	7 25 pm

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on No. 1 and 12.

All trains above run daily. Barnesville accom lv Atlanta 5:45 p. m., ar Barnesville 9:40 p. m. Time card for Hapeville trains can be obtained from

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After last week's rushing trade we go all o the house, tightening screws and lengthening b for a busier period. Some lots of Suits that are qu goers we change the price to make them go m rapidly. You should see about the $9.90 wond

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HIS COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS IN MILLEDGEVILLE.

An Eloquent Presentation of "The True and the False"—The Discovery of Truth Should Enlist the Zeal of All.

The commencement address of Hon. Tom Watson, delivered in Milledgeville on the 10th of June, has been enthusiastically commented upon, and maintains the reputation of the speaker as a finished orator.

"You will remember," said he, "the description of the ruins of the city of Kor, but you will recall especially the pen picture of the deserted and crumbling temple of Truth. Within its inner court stood a statue of the goddess whose worshipers had once filled that space with hurrying footsteps; whose voices had once filled that silence with sounds of devotion. Upon a pedestal rested a magnificent marble globe, and upon this globe there stood a matchless sculptor's dream of female loveliness. Its hands were extended in supplication, for a veil was over the face. There it stood, divine amid the desolation, silvered in the moonlight which softened while it illumined every outline; and thus had it stood for ages—Truth beseeching the world to lift the veil."

* * *

During the hour allotted me today, I know of nothing better for me to do than to talk to these young men on the thought suggested by the veiled statue of Truth.

If I were asked to sum up in one sentence the highest purpose which men can have in this life, I would say it was "to seek truth and bow to it when found."

Not only is this purpose a noble one, but it is one which is absolutely necessary to the permanent success of the individual or the mass; the things or the government. Creeds have lived or died, laws have been dominant or trampled on just in proportion to the elements of truth which they contained. Apparent exceptions prevail, but they do so only in appearance, and the success of falsehood is, in the nature of things, bound to be partial and temporary. The constant tendency of the universe and all it contains is to get back to the truth.

TRUE AND FALSE IN THE COURTROOM.

Referring to the growth of law courts, Mr. Watson said:

You will hear much said about the English common law. You will hear it praised as if it were some divinely inspired oracle. Don't believe a word of it. The English common law was the brutal code of half-naked savages. The truth was not in it, and it fell. It deserved to fall. Under it a woman was a serf and a poor man a slave. Its land tenure was infamous, its methods of trial were heathenish and idiotic, its punishments were revolting in their infinite cruelty.

Of modern courts he was severe, as follows:

There is the judge—the fountain of justice, the judicial guardian of the rights of the parties litigant. He is supposed to be an able man. He himself has no doubt upon that subject. He is supposed to be impartial, and the fact that he tries a railroad case with a free ticket in his pocket (while the jury have none) does not for one moment shake his conviction that the jury is "prejudiced."

If a member of that jury accepts a 5-cent cigar or a glass of red lemonade from lawyers or litigants, the verdict must be set aside—no matter how much expense it involves, and no matter how little the cigar and lemonade may have had to do with the verdict. It becomes at once a self-evident fact that the jury did not surrender to law or evidence, but capitulated to the red lemonade.

But the judge on the bench, with no eleven associates to hold him in check. can quietly utilize a free pass worth hundreds of dollars, can serenely warn the jury not to have any bias or prejudice against the issuer of that free pass, and never once have his conscience ruffled by the thought that he is virtually in the position of a bribe taker.

The lawyers he described as gladiators, seeking, not the truth in the case, but the success of their cause. From this he drew the moral that true judges and true lawyers, and consequently true men in every other vocation, were those who sought the truth above all things, and were satisfied with nothing short of it.

THE POLITICIANS.

He then concluded:

Do any of you think of being politicians?

I hope so. If there is anything this country needs just now it is more politicians—of the right sort.

Wouldn't you like to be called a statesman? Of course. Well, who is the statesman? He is a dead politician. No public man, as a general rule, is called a statesman while he lives. It's an honor erected to him in a monumental spirit after his death.

Henry Clay told his sons to "be dogs rather than politicians." Webster, in his old age, said, "I have given my life to law and politics. Law is uncertain and politics are utterly vain." Calhoun died full of despair at the troubles he saw coming. These examples are depressing.

But it does seem to me that the politician of the higher type is absolutely essential in all countries. Who is he? and what is his mission?

He is the citizen who loves justice in the laws; who believes that the doctrine of right should be the creed of government as well as of individuals; his mission is to denounce abuses and propose remedies; to oppose bad laws and advocate good ones; to educate the masses of the people upon the true principles of government; to lead them in opposition to administrative wrongs; to embolden them to stand squarely for their guaranteed rights; to labor to the end that equality shall be preserved; that the avenues of promotion shall be kept open to all alike, and that the country shall be henceforth and forever a decent place for the people to live, free from the tyranny of classes; free from the exactions of a moneyed nobility or an intolerant and corrupt priesthood; free from the legalized tyranny of capital over labor—of the rich over the poor.

Such is my conception of the true politician.

ABOUT THE FARMER.

Do you thing of being a farmer?

I hope some of you do, but I doubt it. There is no charm in agriculture now. The country mansions have gone to decay; the fields are worn to sand or seamed with gullies; the ditches in the low ground have filled and the meadow, ah! the green flower-scented meadow we children loved, has become a marsh.

The negroes have moved into the "big house." They have propped the chimney with a pine pole. They have mended the windows with guano sacks. A bag or two of western corn lies in the piazza. Three yellow dogs sleep around the steps, and only at drowsy intervals rouse up and remonstrate with the fleas.

The white picket fence is gone. It made good kindling wood. The flower-yard is gone—sacrificed to the old brindled cow.

And yet, once upon a time, the humming bird would leave its cool nest in the woods to come hither and linger hour by hour, sipping the sweets of the pinks and feasting from the bosom of the imperial rose. Once upon a time little white maidens, pure as the lilies they loved, would gather here dainty offerings of courtesy or of tenderness, and every blossom that bloomed was by sacred association a forget-me-not.

Gone is the orchard with its snowdrift of apple blooms, its aroma of velvet peach, and the spring at the foot of the hill, where the melon used to cool, is choked with weeds, and the path that led to it has had no footsteps upon it this many a year. Where are the "old familiar faces?" Gone. There was a mortgage; there was a lawsuit; there was a sheriff's sale.

This is the short and simple history of farm life in the south.

Ousted from the country, the family "broke up" and moved to town."

That's the epitaph for a thousand dead farms in Georgia.

What drove them to town? The fact that it was well nigh impossible to prosper in the country. The pitiless burden of unequal taxation, the impossibility of buying or selling except at other people's prices. A currency system which made him and his lands outlaws from its benefits; these and causes similar to these broke his fortunes and broke his spirit—took his home and took his hopes, filled his eyes with tears and his soul with despair.

This system is false and it shall die! Eighty thousand men in Georgia, good and true, have sworn that it shall die, and their brethren from sea to sea are registering a similar vow.

There shall be no peace and no truce until this foul outrage upon human rights is obliterated from the face of the earth.

Young gentlemen, there is no grander work for southern patriotism than the upbuilding of rural life to its true dignity and usefulness and prosperity. If you are inclined in that direction, go, and go with the determination that the present false order of things must end; that you shall not be made a political pariah, merely because you are a farmer; that your industry shall not be taxed to death in order that great fortunes shall be built up for other people. Demand of your lawmakers that they treat your industries just as it treats others, equally as to burdens and equally as to benefits.

I would that I could see the glory come back to southern farms. I would that I could see the gullied fields throw off the sedge and the briar, and take once more to their brown bosoms golden grain. I wish I could see the red June apple of old times hang in every orchard, and catch the tinkle of the cowbell in every meadow.

I wish I could see the old folks come back from town, reshingle the "big house" and reset the flower yard. I wish I could see every old parlor hung with the family pictures, and the weeds and grass cleared away from the graves of those who sleep under the trees in the garden.

Many a time have I walked from field to field on my old farm, my ears filled with the drowsy hum of bees, cattle browsing lazily on the green grass, the spring branch gurgling down the meadow—while from some tall pine a mocking bird would send rapturous melody through the summer woods, and I would say to myself: "There can be no better land than this. In earth and sky and water is life and light and fruitfulness. To redeem this heritage were a holy work."

A great pity swells within me for the toil-worn faces I see in these country lanes and rugged fields—many of them poor old veterans who fought with Lee, and who never knew how cruel man could be to man till they came and began the battle with poverty.

Legislator! Study the condition of this people, and out of your mercy grant them justice!

Messrs. editors! You who lead public opinion! Go out among these people and count the wounded, the dying and the dead, right on the field where they fell, and you will go back to your sanctum instructed and chastened, and never again will you mete out to them or their cause your doubts, your scorn or your abuse.

Patriots of Georgia! Help us redeem the old farm-life of the glorious past! Hear us now while there is yet hope that it may be done. Give to our grievances patient investigation. Study our condition with a willingness to learn the truth. Do it now! Do it thoroughly, and when you have done so, if manly feeling yet be alive within you, you will warm in respectful sympathy to a people who have labored so much, endured so much, and lost so much.

Young gentlemen, don't all of you become lawyers, doctors, preachers or politicians; the country can spare some of you to make farmers, mechanics, school teachers. Honorable work awaits you in each of these callings.

Wherever duty calls you, go! Cherish lofty aims, but remember that the loftiest aim is to do well that work which God allotted to you. If you feel that you can best develop your usefulness in a schoolroom, go there; if in a courtroom, go there. If you feel that you can lead the people to a better state of things through the pulpit, go there; if from the hustings or the convention hall, go there.

If duty calls you to touch into renewed fruitfulness some barren farm, go there.

Choose well—life is too short to retrieve fundamental mistakes.

Yesterday is not yours—nor tomorrow. They are God's. Today is yours. He gave it to you. Fill it with high purposes and manly work. Fill it with fearless devotion to right, as you believe it. Fear no man. Fear no set of men. Be no man's tool. Scorn hypocrisy and meanness and cowardice. Love mercy, candor, generosity, truth and honor. Be proud in the sense of having it in your power to be as good as any other man whotsoever, no matter how he looks, what he wears, or where he came from. Be humble in the sense of being an infinitely small atom in the immensity of God's great universe.

Be a man of this kind today. When tomorrow comes, no matter whether it finds you here or elsewhere, your feet will be on the everlasting rocks. I say it and I believe it. The creeds all say it, human reason says it, human hopes say it—your feet on the rocks and the sunlight, radiaent and eternal, upon your heads.

Dyspepsia's victims are numbered by thousands. So are the people who have been restored to health by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Queer Egg.

MONTEZUMA, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—Mr. S. S. Norris exhibited a queer egg Tuesday. He broke the egg open and found on the inside of the shell, which was hollow, a small egg, about the size of a bird egg. We have never seen anything like it before.

TWO GREAT MINDS AGREE

Sir Morell Mackenzie and Professor Koch, the highest authorities in Europe, unhesitatingly recommend the Soden Pastilles (Troches) for all Throat, Lung and Catarrhal diseases. Against Malaria and other atmospheric influences, these troches are without equal. Beware of imitations. The genuine must have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morell Mackenzie around every box. Price 50c.

A Monster Alligator.

QUITMAN, Ga., June 14.—[Special.]—A few days ago John King, of the Grooverville neighborhood, went 'gator fishing and landed one eleven feet long. He had lost several hogs, which this 'gator had caught, and he was determined to have him. He rigged up an iron hook on a long pole, went to the 'gator's headquarters in the Aucilla and dragged him out bodily. The monster measured eleven feet from head to tail.

"The Quality of Mercy

Is not strained," neither is the relief afforded by that incomparable medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its prime attribute is thoroughness. Very conspicuous is this quality when it is used for malaria. The poison of that malady in the system it entirely expels. Equally effective is it in dyspepsia, constipation, bilious and kidney trouble and rheumatism.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Spend Sunday at Lithia Springs.

If you want to spend Sunday in the country, take the Georgia Pacific train, leaving union depot at 9 o'clock a. m., and go to Lithia Springs, only 62c for the round trip on Sundays; train returns, leaves Lithia Springs at 4:30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Atlanta at 5:30 o'clock p. m. june11-4t

The bile is removed, the head cleared and digestion restored by Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta treet.

For Your Picnic Dinner!

Take a bottle of Hotspur relish and French market cocoa catsup. Sold by all prominent grocers. Young & Morris, Sole Manufacturers, 59 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. dec 26 6m

THE PHONOGRAPH.

The patrons of the nickle-in-slot Phonographs are informed that the latest band and vocal music can be heard daily, between the hours of 9 and 5, at the parlors of the Georgia Phonograph Company, rooms 9, 10 and 11, Old Capitol building. A selection of six pieces will be given for 25c each person. Selections changed daily. jun11-3t thur sat mon

Simmons Liver Regulator has never been known to fail to cure all liver diseases.

Have Your Spectacles Straightened.

Faulkner, Kellam & Moore, scientific opticians, will straighten your spectacle frames without charge if they are bent out of shape. These enterprising opticians are doing more to provide our citizens with fine eye-glasses than any other firm in this vicinity. Their facilities are unequaled. 58 old capitol, opposite postoffice. 5-30

GEORGE W. AKERIDGE vs. MARY J. MANning, Minnie Tye, Levenia Baker, Thomas Moore and Neal Moore—Fulton superior court of Georgia, fall term 1891. Petition to correct mistake in deed. To the defendents in the above stated case: You are hereby commanded to be and appear at the next term of said court to be held on the first Monday in September, 1891, to answer the above petition. Witness the Honorable Marshall J. Clarke, judge of said court, this 4th day of April, 1891. G. H. TANNER, Clerk. may 5-15 june 5-15 july 6

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN MAIL-BAGS, MAIL-CATCHERS AND MAIL-BAGS LABEL-HOLDERS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS from patentees or their assigneents for granting the use of patented improvement in the mode of opening and closing mail-bags of any kinds, and in the construction of mail bags, mail-catchers, and devices for labelling mail-bags, will be received at this Department until noon, on Wednesday, the second day of September, 1891.

All proposals, must be in accordance with the specificationsa, which can be obtained from the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Mail Equipment Division. JOHN WANAMAKER, Postmaster General.

april1—d8t e o w them 1e4w 16t mon

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAG CORD-FASTNERS, AND FOR IRON AND STEEL&c., FOR POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb., 28, 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until noon, on Wednesday, the sixth day of May, 1891, for furnishing, according to contract, Mail-bag Cord-fasteners, Iron, Steel, Brass, Oils and Waste.

All proposals must be in accordance with the specifications, which can be obtained from the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Mail Equipment Division. JOHN WANAMAKER, Postmaster General.

mar 24—6t mon

The prettiest assortment of watches and diamonds in the south at Maier & Berkele's, 93 Whitehall street.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ROGAN.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rogan, Mr. William Rogan, Miss Ellen Rogan and Mrs. M. J. Gilbert are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the former from the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at 10 o'clock this morning. The following gentlemen will please act as pallbearers, and are requested to meet at Frank X. Blily's at 9 o'clock: M. Mahoney, Peter Lynch, Philip Farley, John Gatins, John Elsworth, P. Pharr, M. N. Blount and James Sharp.

MEETINGS.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 15, 1891.—The regular monthly meeting of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton county tonight at 7:30 p. m. A full attendance is desired. Come. Prepare to pay your dues for 1891.
W. L. CALHOUN, President.
JNO. F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

PILES Cured without the use of Knife, Ligature or Cautery. No detention from business—Cure guaranteed. All Diseases of the Rectum treated. Frederick F. Moore, M. D., (Havard Medical College, 1876—Formerly House Physician Massachusetts General Hospital.) Best of references. Consultation Free. Office, Old Capitol Building. Room 69. Hours 9 to 1—2 to 4. Take Elevator. **FISTULA.**
may 1y n r m. 7p

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—I want a position, and want it badly; understand machinery very well, but can do anything that does not require a strictly first-class education; habits are good; am temperate, accommodating, and prompt to attend to business; can give best of references; age, twenty-five; will serve you faithfully. Address "S.," care Constitution. june9-6t

WANTED—Boarders.

SUPERIOR New York accommodation. First-class boarding house. Highest southern references. Address Mrs. Tryon, 141 West 34th street, New York. june12—3t

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN can get good board (beautiful rooms) at 303 Whitehall street; terms reasonable; 7 squares from Alabama street; location unequaled. june 10d10t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—If you want paints and fresh garden seed at cut prices call at The Cash Paint and Seed Store, 64 S. Broad street. june 14 3t.

WANTED—Money.

WANTED—To borrow $12,000 to $15,000 on two to five year's time. Improved central business property given as security, valued at $45,000. Address, Money, care Constitution. sun,mon-2t

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Superintendent for electric street railway. One who has had experience with electric railway plants preferred. Give references. W. K. Wilkinson, Secretary Electric Railway Company, Savannah, Ga. june15 3t

WANTED—One good bench hand. Apply 156 Mangum street Monday night at 7:30.

WANTED—A salesman on commission to take a side line to sell to clothing and dry goods stores. Gerson L. Kahn, No. 516 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. sun mon

WANTED—A first-rate salesman to sell harness to Georgia trade. Address P. O. Box 814, Baltimore. june 14-5t

WANTED—Two first-class machinists at once. None but sober, competent men apply. Osborn & Walcott, Griffin, Ga. sun mon

WANTED—An active, reliableman; salary $70 to $8 monthly, with increase, to represent in his own section a responsible New York house; references. Manufacturer, Lock Box 1585, New York.

WANTED—Salesmen to carry as side line Golden Hub and Clear the Track smoking tobacco. Goods well known. Address Room No. 10, Hewlett Block, Birmingham, Ala. jun14 d4t

ORGANIZERS WANTED—$50 and $100 in five months—First certificates in $50 class, date July 1, 1891. First-class organizers wanted. Write for terms. Supreme Lodge, The Universal Progressive League, 172 Washington St., Boston, Mass. jun12-d1m

WANTED—Dry goods salesman for white goods and linen department; none but an experienced man need apply. Crohan & Dooner, Savannah, Ga. june 11-d4t

ORGANIZERS WANTED—For the best short time order in the country. Address Supreme Lodge The Universal Progressive League, 172 Washington st. Boston, Mass. june9—1m

WANTED—First-class furniture salesman. References required. Address stating salary wanted, E. B. Gibson, 1145 Broad street, Columbus, Ga. june9—7t

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A competent cook and chambermaid. Apply 322 Peachtree street. 3t

WANTED—Agent.

A LARGE loan company, loaning on improved or unimproved first mortgage security, ten years' time, less than 6 per cent per annum, desires an experienced and responsible general state agent. Address, with references, 519 Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. sat sun mon

WANTED—A number of experienced agents, for different localities, to solicit building and loan stock with new and desirable features so that shares can be easily obtained and big money made by those having ability to hustle. Please call on or address rooms 8 and 9, Gould building, Atlanta, Ga. june 11-d4t

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LEND, at lowest rates, on improved city or farm lands in or near Atlanta; payable anyway to suit borrower; prompt attention; no delay. S. Barnett, 15½ S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. feb26-d6m

MONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate in Atlanta and suburbs. Long or short time; large or small amounts, or installments; no delay. Read & Brandon, 38½ South Broad street. dec20-d6m

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—One large, cool room, neatly furnished, with private family. Close in. Apply at 74 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

DESIRABLE room with board at 22 Church street, one block from Peachtree.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house, No. 81 Crew street; nine-room house, No. 77 Crew street, gas, water and all modern conveniences. William C. Hale, room 2, Gould building. jun 11—d7t

FOR RENT—A very desirable boarding house, consisting of twenty rooms, with all modern conveniences; furnished complete, excepting linen and silverware. Possession given at once. Call or address No. 10 W. Ellis st., Atlanta, Ga. june12-3t

LADIES' COLUMN.

FEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed; also kid gloves cleaned and dyed. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. dy

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—A phaeton, horse and harness; one combined horse; both are lady's horses, Kentucky stock. Address Captain J. W. Jacobs, U. S. A. 2t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A 1½-ton ice machine; has a refrigerating capacity of three tons. I. P. Morris, Company, Philadelphia, Pa. june12-3t-fri mon wed

FOR SALE CHEAP—All the fixtures, counters, showcases, etc., now in Jacobs' Pharmacy, to be delivered when new fixtures are ready—about thirty days. Atlanta Manufacturing Company. may 28—1m

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Low, or will exchange for Atlanta real estate, farm few miles out on railroad. D. M. 80 Whitehall. sun mon wed fri

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Advertising department of best daily paper in the city. Address J. A. H., P. O. box 172, Knoxville, Tenn. jun14 d3t

WANTED—By a competent mechanic, a partner of financial ability, with $2,000, to work steam grading machine; will plow up and deliver on wagons twenty feet from bank; will grade any lot or street that is twelve feet wide, or more. Address "Mechanic," 20 Borne street, Atlanta, Ga. june14-2t

MANUFACTURING COMPANY will receive subscriptions for guaranteed stock, principal and interest, 10 per cent dividend annually, 5 per cent semie annually; $25 per share, paid in five monthly installments; redeemable in five years. Address, for particulars, P. O. Box 538, Augusta, Ga. may31-d15t

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

DO YOU intend purchasing machinery? Write to O. J. Morris, mechanical engineer, Opelika, Ala. for prices on buckeye engines, boilers, the best ginning outfit in the world. One man can operate press, bale weighing 700 pounds. No tramping cotton. Also Russell pumps, lowest prices. sun 2t

FOR SALE—One Corliss engine, nearly new; can be seen at Fulton County street railroad power plant, on Boulevard. Apply E. W. Dutton, room 62 Gould building, city. june12-3t

FOR SALE—1 50-horse power engine; 1 Marvin safe, size 4¼x6 feet; 1 oil finish 10-foot desk; 1 Remington typewriter; 1 Globe cabinet file; all above as good as new. Apply to Bell Lumber Company, 25 Ivy street. june10-7t

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL—If you are wanting building material cheap for cash don't fail to see us. We are closing out one of the finest stocks in the city at very low figures. Now is your opportunity. Bell Lumber Company. june 14-1w

FOR SALE—Colors in oil graining, colors, household paints at 10c per pound. The Cash Paint and Seed Store, 64 S. Broad street. june 14 3t

FOR SALE—Bargains in paint at the "Cash Paint and Seed Store," 64 South Broad street.

STILSON,

JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR **PRINTING**, BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO,
(THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE)
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
☞ Consult them before placing your orders.

SURPRISING, But a Fact

Quotations from 3 Whitehall.

—For this week.—

All Suits marked $16.50, $18.50, $20 and $22.50 reduced to

$14.90 a Suit.

The finest in the market, worth $25 and $30, reduced to

$17.90 a Suit.

We have too many fine goods on hand and have determined to close them at these sacrificing prices. See them. It's your opportunity of the season.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
One-Price Clothiers and Furnishers,
3 WHITEHALL STREET.

ARE YOU GOING —TO— NEW YORK?

To those going to New York this summer we would call special attention to the advantages of the Hotel Gladstone as a place to stop. It occupies the entire block corner Broadway and Central park and every room faces the park or a street, thus making it the coolest house in the city. Four lines of horse cars pass the door and the elevated station is only one block distant. The table and appointments are excellent, and we make especially low rates to parties by the week during the summer.
jun13d15t W. M. HAIGHT & CO.

Southern Ink for Southern Printers.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Printing and Lithographing Inks

Superior Quality and Lowest Prices.

ATLANTA PRINTING INK WORKS,
330 TO 336 WHEAT STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

The Only Ink Manufactured in the South.
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This Paper is Printed With Ink
—FROM THE—
ATLANTA PRINTING INK WORKS,
330-336 Wheat St., Atlanta, Ga.

The only manufacturers of Ink in the South. Universal satisfaction given to all our customers, among which are the leading publishers and printers in the South.
may 31-d3m

We are prepared to promptly negotiate loans on business or residence property in Atlanta, Ga. Rates of interest furnished on application. Southern Banking and Trust Company, corner of Broad and Alabama streets. 1m

REWARD.

HOME LODGE NO. 1, OF THE MUTUAL ENDOWMENT ORDER,

Offers a prize of a handsome gold badge, to cost $18, or its equivalent in cash, to the member who shall bring into the order the largest number of new members, not less than eighteen, and a second prize of a gold badge, to cost $8, or its equivalent in cash, for the next highest number, not less than twelve, to be brought in between June 4th and July 29th. J. M. PONDER, President.
IRA MOWERY, Secretary. june 7-1w

PAY YOUR CITY TAX.

Two per cent discount will be allowed on the first one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars collected. Come quick before it is too late. R J. Griffin, City Tax Collector. jun 1—d14t

---

OUR SUMMER STYLES
ON TIME

The demand for summer Clothing has been increasing every season. This season we made unusual preparations for a large trade in light-weight Clothing. We are "on time" in great shape. If you have not yet bought your spring suit, don't fail to see our stock.

GEORGE MUSE & CO.,
Clothiers and Furnishers,
38 Whitehall Street.

INSTRUCTION.

CRICHTON'S SCHOOL —OF— SHORTHAND

occupies the entire second floor (5 rooms) at 4 Whitehall street, Atlanta, uses 13 typewriters, and is by far the largest and most complete institution of the kind in the southern states. No vacations. Pupils can enter at any time. Special rates to ladies. Catalogue free.

Among the prominent corporations and persons employing our pupils may be mentioned: W. & A. R. R., E. T., V. & G. R. R., R. & D. R. R., C. R. R., A. & F. R. R., B. & W. R. R., A. & W. Pt. R. R., C., R. & C. R. R., ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Evening Journal, Conklin Mfg. Co., Atlanta Glass Works, V. E. Orr, publisher; Hudgen's Publishing Co., 2; Bradley Fertilizer Co., 3, Augusta, Ga.; F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Governor of Mississippi, Woodward Lumber Co., Piedmont Lumber Co., Gress Lumber Co., Atlanta Lumber Co., Enterprise Lumber Co., Austin & Boyleston Lumber Co., Cooledge Bros., paint manufacturers; Lamar, Rankin & Lamar Drug Co., Southern Steamship Association, Southeastern Tariff Association, Clarence Knowles, insurance; C. Angier, insurance; Torbett & McCandless, insurance; Messrs. Whitner & Co., insurance; Thomas M. Clarke & Co., Beck & Gregg Hardware Co., revenue department U. S. government, New York World, Langston & Woodson, wholesale grocers; Southern Machinery Co., Southern Agricultural Works, Atlanta T. & B. Co., Corbin Banking Co., Messrs. Malsby & Avery, machinery; A. G. Candler & Co., druggists; Wheeler & Downing, Chattahoochee Brick Co., Atlanta Mattress Co., Mr. Behre, agent cash register; etc., etc., etc.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Boarding and Day School for Girls. 41st year. Address for circulars, 138-140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y. apr29d—104t

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, Ogontz, Montgomery, Co., Pa. Unexcelled in beauty and healthfulness of location and surroundings and in buildings equipment and all other requisites of a first-class school. Number limited to sixty. For illustrated circular, address JOHN CALVIN RICE, A. M., Principal.
may16—78t

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Under the Visitation of the War Department.
Military Under U. S. Army Officer.
Rt. Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, S. T. D., President.
Apply to Lt. Col. Wm. VERBECK, Supt.
mch 6-78t-fri mon wed

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 9th July, 1891, and end 9th September. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va., Charlottesville, Va.) to John B. Minor, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law. may 22-d1m-fri, mon, wed

THE
DRESDEN

FRUIT JARS.

We have secured the exclusive sale for Atlanta and surrounding country for the sale of the "Globe" Fruit Jars. These jars are of splendid quality. They are all glass, and the fruit cannot come into contact with the all metal or partly metal tops. They are, therefore, perfectly safe to use and not detrimental to health, like a great many jars.

REFRIGERATORS.

Our sale of Refrigerators the last two weeks has been enormous. Our stock is rapidly getting low, and we shall continue to sell at the low prices as before as long as the stock lasts.

Our stock in every-which line is full and complete, and our prices very low. Respectfully,

Mueller & Koempel.

SHINGLES.

I make a specialty of Long Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Flooring and Ceiling. These goods can be had in any quantity, at the lowest possible price.

W. C. HUDSON,
49 West Mitchell Street.
Telephone 1070.
may 15-d6m

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Jas A. Anderson & Co.

Great Clearance Sale of
$75,000 Worth of Spring and Summer

CLOTHING

REGARDLESS OF COST.

SUIT AND ODD PANTS FOR MEN BOYS AND CHILDREN.
WHITE VESTS AT $1, WORTH $2.
CHILDREN'S SUITS AT $2 TO $5 WORTH $4 TO $7.

Now Is Your Opportunity!

WE ARE DETERMINED TO
CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK
AND CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall Street.

RAILROAD ROUTES.

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway.

Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville. Or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.

W. H. McDOEL, General Manager.
JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. Agent
apr14-d1y

H. P. ASHLEY,

MACHINIST AND FOUNDER IN

IRON AND BRASS

REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

All Kinds of Gears Cut in Iron, Steel and Brass.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

SPRING BED MACHINERY.

Send in your old steam or gas engines. Pumps and injectors to be repaired will guarantee to be good as new. Models and tools made to order. Grind paper and planer knives in the most improved manner. 47 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga dec 24-d1y.

E. & A. C. BEALL

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GREAT BARGAINS

For balance of the season in all lines of

CLOTHING, HATS AND Furnishing Goods.

Our methods are honorable, our goods known to be the best carried in the city. The prices will satisfy. We will appreciate your trade. Call and see us.

E. & A. C. BEALL,
10 Marietta Street.
11oct-d1y

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ATLANTA, GA.
Manufacturers of
Pure Ready-Mixed Paints,
PIEDMONT WHITE LEAD, OIL AND GRAINING COLORS, ETC
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Is the ONLY ONE IN ATLANTA, in the Jewelry and Engraving line, that can BUY DIRECT FROM THE MAKERS, the celebrated writing papers made by Crane and Hurd.

When you buy from us, you save "the middle man's profit." Send for samples and prices.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

PERFECTED
CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.

We have unequaled facilities for the manufacture of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.

FAULKNER, KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
58 Marietta Street, Old Capitol Building.

USE HICKEY'S MAGIC HAIRALINE For the prevention of BALDNESS removing DANDRUFF and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on scalp diseases free. For sale by all druggists and E. J. HICKEY, manufacturer, Nos. 212 & 214 Eighth st., Augusta, Ga.

We have a first-class optician, and if your eyes trouble you we can give you a good fit in spectacles and eye-glasses. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.
june12-1w

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Successful money makers buy Atlanta real estate when the market is quiet.

RESPESS & CO.,

Offer some special bargains now. Buy anything named below and you will make fine profits.

60 beautiful Copenhill lots offered by us on most liberal terms; and are fine lots for suburban homes.

8 acres mile of city limits, 400 feet railroad front and 1,240 street front, $5,000.

13 acres, ¼ mile city limits, between C. R. R. and barracks electric line, $1,250 per acre.

21 acres on both sides R. and D. R. R.; at city limits; only $1,250 per acre.

24 acres adjoining Copenhill property, $1,000 acre.

111 acres on Plaster road, near Boulevard, $325 per acre.

200 and 160-acre tracts land, ½ mile of East Point; best bargains offered, $25 to $50 per acre.

79 acres, ½ mile Hapeville, well improved, 7-r house, etc.; only $6,000.

150, 40, 25 and 24-acre tracts land, fronting A. & F. R. R., 3½ miles of the city, $80 to $100 acre.

250 acres extra fine bottom land, between waterworks and A. & F. R. R., 3 miles of city, at a bargain, $80 to $200 per acre.

408 acres on R. & D. R. R., north of Atlanta, only $22.50 per acre.

Two splendid railroad fronts for factory sites on three railroads; this side Boyd & Baxter's, at a big bargain. Call on Respess & Co., No. 5 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,

Special Real Estate Bargains for Today.

ORMEWOOD PARK LOTS

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES

On most liberal terms to those who build. Decidedly the most attractive suburban property around the city. Call for full particulars and get a plat.

$25 to $30 per front foot for beautiful St. Charles avenue lots, right at the Boulevard and Ponce de Leon avenue, with choice of three car lines to the business center; all graded and ready to be built on; a number of attractive homes will be built here this summer, and those who buy now get the profit. Terms, ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

$9,000 for very desirable West End tract, with 500 feet front on main street, right at two car lines and in strictly first-class neighborhood; money in subdividing it.

$11,000 for beautiful central Peachtree lot, 70½x218 feet; very choice; easy terms.

$1,000 in easy installments, for very central corner lot, 50x65 feet. This is cheap for it and a bargain can be had in it if you come quick.

$4,250 for the prettiest lot at Edgewood, corner lot, high, level and covered with beautiful oak grove, 150x700 feet. A gem. Buy it. Easy terms.

14 acres at West End on Central railroad, this side of Anthony Murphy's, opposite Shropshire's, and it is a very beautiful tract, surrounded by streets, $17,000.

West Peachtree and North avenue lots for home builders.

Edgewood lots in great variety.

5 lots one block from Edgewood avenue electric line, one block from Phil Harralson's beautiful stone residence, only $2,500 for the 5, if taken this week, and this is a rare offer, one-third price cash.

8 lots 50x120 feet to alley, each near Capitol avenue, this side Haygood street, for only $1,200, payable ⅓ cash, remainder in 6 and 12 months, and each lot is level and shaded and enhancing in value.

$2,400 for a beautifully shaded lot, 80x150 feet to alley; only 200 feet from Peachtree car line; ⅓ cash, remainder in 1 and 2 years with 8 per cent interest.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

WARE & OWENS,

Corner Broad and Alabama Streets.

$5,000—5 acres, Bellwood, fronting 312 feet on Bellwood ave., extending back to North ave.; 100 per cent profit as soon as new car line is built.

$30 per acre for 10½ acres about ¾ of a mile east of East Point and the hour train; adjoining land held at $100 per acre.

32 acres, near VanWinkle's that we are anxious to get an offer for; can sell remarkably cheap if taken at once.

$2,600—Three good 4-room houses on East Cain street, renting regularly for $30 per month; lot 100x100 feet.

$450 each—Two lots, 51½x187½, fronting electric car line at barracks.

$2,000—Howland street, near Highland avenue, 4-room house, lot 50x150; a bargain.

New 5-room house on Formwalt street, lot 50x160 to alley; splendid little home; come in and make us an offer.

$1,250—Formwalt street lot, 50x160 to 10 foot alley; cheapest lot on the street.

$1,800—Five houses renting for $24 a month, inside the ¾-mile circle, near Decatur street.

$150 cash and $15 per month for good 3-r. h. on North ave., near bridge works.

$4,500—Boulevard lot, near Angier ave., 66x145.

3-r. h. and 4 lots 50x117, near Simpson st., on installments.

$150 for Ashby st. lot, near Simpson.

W. Mitchell street lots, beautifully shaded, only $300; on installments.

Beautiful building lots in Bellwood, $250, on installments.

Come look over our great list before buying.

WARE & OWENS,
Corner Broad and Alabama.

We employ the largest force of jewelers and watch repairers in the city, and will give you the best work in the shortest time. Maier & Berkele, jewelers, 93 Whitehall street.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice, Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending June 13, 1891. Parties calling will please say advertised and give the date. One cent must be collected on each advertised letter when delivered.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Mrs Dr Anna Anderson, Mrs J H Alexander.

B—Mrs Alice Arantley, Eliza Byas, Ella Baston, Mrs Zibbe Brooks, July Biow, Lousida Bowden, Lizzie Butler, Mrs Mildred Boyd Brown, Marilla Barnes, Mrs May Brown, Mrs Mary Boughton, Mallie L. Benton.

C—Mrs Anna Callaway, 2; Mrs Amanda Colman, Anmanda Coburn, C Coble, Mrs Anna Carter, Emma Carr, Emmer Cromble, Mrs Emmerline Crenshaw, Estelle Carroll, Mrs Laura Canty, Mrs Lula Clayton, Mrs Molly Chunn, Mrs Lilles Collens, Mrs S A Clanton.

D—Miss —— Donald, Miss Emma Daniel, Miss Lizzie Duncan.

F—Miss Anna Fagan, Mrs Hettie Fox, Miss Lizzie Fairbanks, Lusie Franklin, Miss Louise Franklin.

G—Ethel Pearl Gardner, Mrs Lolie Gill, Miss Mary Ann Glatin, Miss Lusie Goldsmith.

H—Mrs Anna Howell, Dulcey Hughes, Ella Hodges, 2; Julia Howard, Miss Kattie Hanson, Mrs Lula Holland, Miss Maggie Harp, Mrs Mary A Heath, Mrs Ophlia Head, Mary Henderson, Mrs Susan Harris, Sarah Holmon.

I—Miss Nancy Inham.

J—Mrs H P Judge, Miss Lillen Jackson, Mrs Hattie Jackson, Miss Jane Jones, Mrs Jincey Jackson, Mrs Lucy Johnson, Miss Mutty Jinking Mrs M C Jones, Miss Fory Jotman, Mrs Sarah Jaingraige.

K—Mrs Catherine Kee, Mrs Elcy Kannidy, Mrs M C Kannidy, Miss Rena Kelly, Mrs Liller Kidd.

L—Mrs Bennie K Lesten, Miss Elmire Lavendey, Miss Florence Lyon, Miss Lizzie La Pice, Miss Mat J Lipsey.

M—Miss Daisey Mathews, Miss Ellen Moody, Emmer McCan, Mrs Harriett McWhorter, Mrs G A Mears, Mrs L G Moye, Mrs Julien C Motley, Miss Minnie Mims, Miss Mollie Mat, Matilda Mitchel, Mrs P M Mahan, Mrs S E Myers, Mrs Leal Mitchell.

N—Mrs Alice North.

O—Mrs Lucinda Oliver.

P—Mrs Edwin Pettus, Mrs Fannie Pearkins, Frances Patton, Mrs M E Pomeroy, Mattie Berry.

R—Alice Roberson, Miss Sela Rinway.

S—Mrs Bettie Sonnel, Miss Annah Sanderson, Miss Alice Shipman, Mrs E Smith, Miss Della Simmons, Miss Hanie Stuar, Mrs George H Stitle, Miss Lucy Smith, Mrs G T Smith, Miss Margaret Sargent, Miss Maly Smythe, Mrs M N Starke, Miss Ruth Smith, Miss Lurline Sims.

T—Mrs Fannie Thornton, Miss Mamie Turner, Mrs Nannie Tuck.

W—Cornelia Willis, Mrs E W Walking, Mrs Ellase Williams, Mrs H J Winfry, Mrs J B Wellbourne, Lonza Williams, Miss Lucy Wright, Mrs Mary Walkins, Miss Mattie Williams.

Y—Mrs Leala Yates, Mrs M O Yates.

Z—Mary Zachery, Miss T C Zahn.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—A Andris, C B Addison, C Allison, Eugene J Abbott, John Allride, Jas Allen, Levi Adler, Linton Allfriend, Thos Arrowood, Walter Anderson.

B—Ben Brady, B Benevery, C W Branch, 2; C R Beard, F A Brodbeck, Geo Banks, G Burdetta, Geo W Boles, John Brown, J H Bailey, John H Bradley, L L Belisle, Robt Burnes, W G Black, W M Brevard.

C—A J Cravan, Archie Cooper, C F Carson, Frank Crafts, H P Camp, J W Cash, Jas A Conklin, Wm Cook, col; John Cooper, C E Castleberry, W L Crymes.

D—Charles B Daniel, Jno Dougherty, (3), J Davis, Jno C Duncan, (2), Mr and Mrs Sam'l Duntrys, W R Donaldson.

E—C W Ely, Filman Elder, Jna C Elliott, J M Edmiston, F E Earles, W D Edwards, W C Edwards.

F—Chas G Fisher, C M Fields, H I Fairbanks, H H Foster, Joe Faulkner, Thos Freeman.

G—Chas T Gause, Cenyler Gordon, L L Gaines, Ed Gurne, Geo Gilbert, J M Gordman, J C Gassett, J Goldfarb, (3), M L Gray, Maroe Gerow, Mark B Greer, (2). P O Gray, Sam'l Galamore, R B Gardner, Q B Garrett, Thos M Gramling, Thos Gladney, Wm Grishom, Wm Green, Wash Glover.

H—Arthur Howell, Allen Hammond, Andrew Howard, R A Harden, D G Hughes, C E Harrison, Frank B Haskell, Geo W Hughes, H H Harris, G W Harp, Harry Henry, J W Harkins, J C Holbrook, J C Hart, J E Hudson, J E Hatcher, 3; L H Hicks, L Haslett, P O Hill, Rich C Hull, W B. Harvey, Wm Home, D.D.; W F Hisner.

J—Chas Jolly, 2; Henry Jackson, G Jacobson, Job H Jackson, Leak Jones, L H Johnson, W M Jackson.

K—A Kirl, R Kemp, J D King.

L—Boston Lamar, Bernards Llarens, C C Lindsey, T B Leak, E W Lowe, Geo Lonia, Jas Lackey, Jeff Lane, Jesse Lester, J B Livingstone, J W Lawson, R L Lindsay, W B Lathrop, Wm Lairry, Wm Lindsay & Co.

M—A McGregor, Dennis McGuirk, A L McDuffie, Henry McDowell, J H McL[illegible], Isham Morton, Michael McNulty, 2; A C Maber, 2; C W Milborne, C E Masrn, H V Meiggs, G Michaels, G W Malone, H S Moland, J W Massie, Jno L Meanor, J F Maulern, S W J Moody, —— Moncrief, Lee Moon, Marcus T Murphy, N P Muse, R T Masters, Samuel Miller, Thos G Miller, W H Moon, W W Muller, W S Martin, Wilkins Morgan.

N—H A Norwood, L F Norman, 2.

O—D Felton Owen, Elder Orgain, Thos Oslowe.

P—Generie Pine, 2; P P Pussity, Nathan Philips.

Q—W P Quartermain.

R—Bill Rand, W S Rainey, A Ridson, A R Richardson, Tommie Robinson, H A Rippell, John Rochester, R A Raynor, 2; Archer Robinson, Wm Robertson.

S—Mr and Mrs Chas W Smith, J L Smith, Shepherd Smith, —— Sayre, —— Sheets, Chas Suiraw, Daniel Stevens, Emory Scott, Fletcher Scott, Geo W Sentell, H Strod, Jas Shaffer, 2; Jos Spots, Jas A Singley, Milen Scofield, Lyge Sayers, W L Simpson, 2; Wm Scott, W. S. Shields.

T—E Thompson, Edwin Thomas, M I Tate, R L Turman, T W Thomas, T B Terry.

V—Howard Vandiver.

W—A E Westerseet, D G White, C V Walton, E W Watson, J J Willinham & Co, Jack Ward, M R Williams, A W Williams, Neal Woods, Samuel White, Rinpoe Ware, Thos J Wheeler, May Walker, S B Willis, V J Webster, W A Wimbish, W G Wimpee, William White.

Y—Matthew Young.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlantic Coast Lists, "Friend," Graves & Henry, Drs Hood and Pierce, Drs Mann and Speer, 3; Scott & Brown, Smith & Hall, Southern Am. Times, Webb Manufacturing Co.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

J W Hutchins, Fannie Fulen, Mrs G W Miller, A S Batsford, J W Coker, Nancy Cash, R L Lattimer, H T Purdy, C L Parks, J N Williams, C Hillicose, William Schwiegert, G W Rhine, T W Cotton, Mrs McCormick, Miss Nannie Martin, W S Pope, Atlanta Steam Dye House, John R Dupre, Nannie Bruce, T S Ferm, Ida M Hervia, John D Stockton, W R Noone, Mrs L L Jones, Miss Sara Low, H C Reynolds, Charles Souie.

In order to insure prompt delivery, have your mail directed to street and number.

J. R. LEWIS, P. M.
W. H. SMYTHE, Ass't P. M.

To Dispel Colds.

Headaches and Fevers, to cleans the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

Change of life, backache, monthly irregularties, hot flashes, are cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free samples at all druggists.

So simple yet always efficacious in all billous disorders is Simmons Liver Regulator.

WHY

Will You Take the Queen and Crescent Route?

Because it is the best line and gives better accommodations. Through sleepers to Cincinnati on all trains, arriving at Cincinnati in time to make all the connections for the east and northwest. Sleepers on all trains for New Orleans and Shreveport, making connections at New Orleans with all the lines west. For rates and other information write or call on S. C. Ray, passenger agent, 2,017 First avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

The Great Piedmont Air-Line and the Washington Vestibuled Train.

The Washington Limited Pullman Vestibuled train, composed of Sleeping, Drawing room, Library, Smoking and Observation Cars, to Washington in nineteen hours, to New York in twenty-six hours. Elegant dining car service. Additional fare Atlanta to Washington, $6, which includes Pullman accommodations. Two other through trains without change between Atlanta and the National Capital. Through Pullman service to New York city on the night train. Connections assured and service unequaled.

The Vestibuled Limited leaves Atlanta daily at 12:25 noon, city time. Ticket offices in union depot and No. 13 Kimball house. op ed pg

Spend Sunday at Lithia Springs.

If you want to spend Sunday in the country, take the Georgia Pacific train, leaving union depot at 9 o'clock a. m., and go to Lithia Springs, only 62c for the round trip on Sundays; train returns, leaves Lithia Springs at 4:30 o'clock p. m., arriving at Atlanta at 5:30 o'clock p. m.
june11-4t

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare.
jan23-dly

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or $1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

Lovely home on Ponce de Leon avenue; large lot with nice grove.

Forest avenue lot very cheap.

80x208 Jackson street, near Forest avenue.

Shaded Peachtree lot, never will be cheaper.

Nice Shady lot between Peachtree and Calhoun streets, on extension Piedmont avenue at $30 per foot.

We have the cheapest lot for sale on the Boulevard.

Nice home on Courtland avenue.

The finest lot on Rawson street.

Several 3-room houses, Fraser street, $1,000 each.

Large lot on Richardson street.

Good home on Windsor street; also one on Stonewall and Nelson streets.

Cheapest lot in Atlanta, corner Nelson and Elliott. If you wish to trade, call to see

J. C. HENDRIX & CO

Capitalists, Attention

An undivided 5-12 interest in the famous Chamberlin, Boynton & Co. corner will be sold on the premises, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets, July 7, 1891.

Myra H. Boynton,
Administratrix.

For information apply to
H. A. BOYNTON, 19 Alabama Street.
WM. A. HAYGOOD, 17½ Peachtree Street.

W. A. OSBORN. G. S. BREWSTER. M. C. STONER

W. A. Osborn & Co.

12 S. Pryor Street.

Always have some choice pieces of property to offer you in central, suburban and acreage. We know we can offer unheard of bargains.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

Real Estate Agents, 20 Peachtree Street.

$7,500 buys the prettiest lot on W. Peachtree st., 94x190, near Kimball street, shady and cheap; property all around this selling for $100 per front foot. This is for a day or two only. Second to none.

$2,500 buys 264x160, surrounded by street, near Exposition mills and railroads; cheapest on the market.

4½ acres on Humphries street, near old stockade: some improvements; the whole for $12,000; big money in this by next spring.

Only $65 per front foot for pretty Washington st. lots, 50x190 to alley, near Crumley street.

24 acres of land on Cheshire road, only 4 miles from city, at $50 per acre; excellent truck farm.

38½ acres of land on South river, nearly all cleared excellent bottom lands, fronting 1,000 feet on McDonough road, about 6½ miles from car-shed, only $40 per acre; cheap.

Big bargain in lot corner Boulevard and Fair st.

$2,000 buys 4 houses on Dover st, near Chapel st.; renting now for $27 per month, over 15 per cent net; don't get left on this.

$2,800 buys nice 5-room house, on good lot, Luckie street, near Mills street, $750 cash, balance $25 per month.

$1,350 buys 6-room house, lot 50x142, on Kelly st., near Fair street; cheap.

Excellent Copenhill lots, from $600 to $2,500; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

$800 buys lovely lot, 44x125 to alley, on Linden ave, near Fort st; $350 cash, balance in about 5 and 17 months.

Acreage in Copenhill at $1,000 to $1,250 per acre.

Property is cheaper now than it will ever be. As to renting, paying or speculative property, we have some of the best on the market.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN, 20 Peachtree St.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

No. 5 S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

We call attention to the following three bargains:

Two acres with a frontage of 605 feet on Holderness and Greenwich streets in West End. Lies beautifully, and is covered with fine natural shade trees and within half a block from dummy line and near the electric cars on Gordon street. Price $3,000.

The handsomest lot on West Peachtree street, shaded by fine grove of trees, $7,500.

Twenty-five acres, close in, magnificent frontage, just off Peachtree street, $500 per acre.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
5 S. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.
ROBERT MILLER, Manager.
L. M. WARD, Secretary and Treasurer.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate Agent,

No. 5 Kimball House, Wall St

I have 10 beautiful acres on Emmett street for $11,500.

50 ft. front on Georgia ave., through to another street, $1,050.

87x200—seven-room house, near in; elevated; fine shade; garden; good neighborhood, $4,700.

50x160, Formwalt, pretty and shaded, $1,250.

Beautiful North ave. corner lot, per foot, $50.

3 lots on Berrean ave., 50x140 each, $500.

3-room house and lot on Buena Vista ave., $900.

50x152, Estora street, $550.

50x150, Capitol avenue, $1,000.

5½ acres, Williams's mill road, $1,600.

Elegant home, West End, lot 100x349, $20,000.

Beautiful homes and vacant lots for sale in any part of the city. Conveyances stand at my office door for the convenience of customers.

G. W. ADAIR,
june 4-som-6p No. 5 Kimball House.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

GOLDSMITH,

30 S. BROAD STREET.

$3,200 for a beautiful cottage, on level lot and one of the leading avenues, south side, close to rapid transit, near public school; paved street and sidewalk, gas and water; lovely home. $1,000 cash, balance long time, on installments.

$40 a front foot for nice, level lot on Boulevard; place for elegant home.

$25 a front foot for a level, lovely lot, beautifully located and near Boulevard. Here is a chance for a home or investment.

A lovely corner lot, right in center of city. Place for a residence or flats for residence or boarding houses. Very cheap if taken now.

$2,400, splendid shady lot, 50x150, Jackson street, on car line, electric line near it, belgian pavement, elegant surroundings. Will make beautiful home. $300 cash, balance $30 a month.

$2,000, lovely lot, 50x200, Park street, West End, covered with forest, near electric line, best neighbors. Here is the chance. $300 cash, balance $30 a month.

POSTPONED.

Forest Park Sale!

Owing to continuous rains the big sale of Forest park lots is postponed until Thursday, June 18th, when the sale will be made as hertofore advertised. Call for plat and go down and select your block or lots and attend sale.

G. W. ADAIR,

june13—2t

G. W. ADAIR, Auctionee

Wednesday, June 17, 1891.

I will sell upon the premises Wednesday, June 17, 1891, at 5 o'clock p. m.,

A BEAUTIFUL LOT,

57x150 feet to a 12-foot alley, on South Pryor, between Jones and Rawson streets. Sidewalks, pavements, gas, water, sewerage and car line all on the street. It is a most excellent lot. Large shade trees in front. It is lot No. 3 of the Thompson estate plat. Sold without reserve.

Terms, $500 cash; $1,000 in two years from August at 8 per cent; balance six months at 8 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR.
june13d5t

EDWARD PARSONS

Real Estate Broker,

Mineral, Timber, County and City Lands For Sale.

Also headquarters for Copenhill property, 65 lots for sale, a plat of which is in my office on exhibition. Come and make your choice.

I have entered on my books for sale upwards of $700,000 of mineral, timber, country and city lands to select from. Any gentleman wishing to purchase or sell lands I shall be pleased to do my best to suit him.

No. 72—A special bargain for ten days. Owner wishes to leave the city. One 7-room new house with all outside improvements, lot 52x200, near Faith park on Flat Shoals road and dummy line to Soldiers' home. Price for the whole, including $200 worth new furniture, $2,900, to be paid as follows: $1,200 cash and fifteen shares in the Building and Loan Association, $24 to be paid monthly, to expire in seven years.

No. 65—College Temple, Newnan, Ga., 40 miles from Atlanta, when erected at a cost of over $30,000, consisting of boarding house, three stories high, 100 feet long; laboratory 2 stories, 40x40 feet, arcade hall very large, also a large audience hall situated in a grove of 3 acres, surrounded by four streets. The president having died, the property is now offered for sale, it being a chartered institution. Newnan is one of the healthiest towns in the United States. This is a fortune to the right man. The citizens will assist in establishing the school. Price only $12,500.

No. 69—No. 34 Calhoun street, 7-room house, also servant's room, shade trees, front yard terraced, water and gas; price, $4,000, or will exchange for other city property.

No. 70—New 10-room house, corner of Ivy and Baker, lot 35x72; price $6,000; water, gas and every comfort in a first-class house.

No. 71—No. 174 Irwin street, 4 rooms, lot 48x130, pantry, coal and woodhouse, garden, grape vines; price $3,200.

No. 176 Irwin street, 5 rooms, 2 stories, lot 54x130, pantry, coal and wood houses, garden, grape vines; price $2,150; preferred to be sold as one lot.

ANSLEY BROS.,

REAL ESTATE,

$7,500 for four 4-r. houses and four 3-r. houses on Edgewood ave., near business part of street, and lot 100x160; renting for 10 per cent.

$2,500 for a beautiful lot on Angier ave., near the Boulevard, being 50x256 to Rankin st., making two nice lots.

$40 front foot for Jackson street lot, nicely shaded, 60 feet front, near North ave.

$40 front foot Boulevard lot, 137 feet front.

$2,700—7-room house on Lee st., West End.

$2,000—Capitol ave. lot, corner, near Georgia ave.

$2,000—Crew street cottage, 5 rooms; cheap.

$3,750—Pulliam st. house of 8 rooms on corner lot, 68 feet front; place worth $4,500.

$12,000 for business property on Peters st., near Whitehall, 63 feet front; two houses on it.

$4,500—8-room house and 3-acre lot at Kirkwood, fronting Georgia R. R. A nice home.

$2,500—Only $1,000 cash for a nice 5-room cottage on lot over an acre; close to depot and dummy line at Decatur; a nice home.

$1,600—Beautiful Cooper street lot, near Crumley.

$4,500—5-room cottage and 11½ acres of land, Decatur.

$1,500—Two 4-room houses and lot renting for $18.

We have the Copenhill property at prices that are low enough for any one who wants a lot.

$3,500—Lot at West End, 390 feet deep, on Park st.

$400 front foot for Whitehall store lot; cheap.

$1,200 and $1,000 a lot for lots near Boulevard which lie beautifully. These are cheap enough

Office, 10 E. Alabama St.
Telephone, 363.

Ketner & Fox,

12 East Alabama Street.

$3,000 for 158x150, on corner Fortress st.; nice and shady.

$650 for 50x150, Fortress st.

$15,000 for a perfect new Peachtree residence; near in.

$6,000 for 150x120, Washington st., this side Ormond st.; a bargain.

We have good bargains in all parts of the city and state. Call and see us.

$2,750 for 5-r house, lot 158x85, Washington st.

$4,500 for 8-room brick house on Walker street.

The First Week

OF THE NEW FIRM,

P. H. SNOOK & SON

Will be a RED LETTER One in the Furniture Trade of Atlanta.

The sensation of the week will be 25 French Plate Cheval Suits for $25 per suit. 50 French Dresser Suits, only $17—SPOT CASH.

These Suits are offered for less than HALF PRICE, and cannot be duplicated in A for the money. The Entire Stock of One Hundred Thousand Dollars—the handsome largest in the South—over 25 carloads of elegant Grand Rapids Furniture, can be seen floors. More than all other Atlanta dealers combined. On this immense stock the bridle been taken off, and we will have one week

GO AS YOU PLEASE.

Nothing like it has ever been seen in Atlanta. Over 1,000 Chamber, Dining Room, and Library Suits, with hundreds of Book Cases, Hat Racks, Cabinets, Desks, Ward Chiffoniers, Folding and Fancy Chairs and Tables. Over 300 Solid Oak Sideboards, with Tab and Chairs to match, at less than factory prices.

This is the opportunity of your life, and everybody contemplating buying Furniture save big money this week. $20,000 worth Solid Oak Hotel Furniture at about Fifty Cents the Dollar. 1,000 Wire Beds for summer. Everybody that reads this paper is cordially invit to call and see this vast aggregation of Bargains.

A FEAST OF BARGAINS IN ALL GRADES OF FURNITURE FOR

ONE WEEK.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

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